

bulletin





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TRIAL OF WILLIAM N. OATIS

On July 4, 1951, William N. Oatis, American citizen and chief of the Associated Press bureau at Prague, Czechoslovakia, was convicted at the end of a mock trial on charges of "espionage," together with three Czechoslovak employees of the A. P. His sentence was 10 years' imprisonment, subject to reduction to 5 years for good behavior; the other defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from 16 to 20 years.¹

During the period between Mr. Oatis' arrest on April 23, and the opening of the "trial" on July 2, the Czechoslovak authorities refused to permit any member of the American Embassy staff to visit Mr. Oatis nor did they allow him American legal counsel.

The "trial" was held in the State courtroom attached to Pankrac prison, on the outskirts of Praha. It was described as public, but spectators were not admitted without special credentials which had to be presented at five separate control points in the courtroom.

Places in the rear of the courtroom were reserved for the American Embassy observers, Vice Consul Richard G. Johnson and Mary Horak. Their seats were about 100 feet from Mr. Oatis' bench, which was directly before the dais where the five judges sat. The Embassy observers were given headsets for receiving the simultaneous English translation of the proceedings, and both took notes.

Mr. Oatis spoke in English; a court interpreter translated the questions put to him into English, and translated his replies into Czech. There were indications that the proceedings had been rehearsed in advance.

Mr. Oatis was forced to accept the Communist definition of "espionage," a word he used repeatedly during his testimony. According to the statutes under which he was convicted, espionage can be interpreted as the acquisition or dissemination of any information not officially made public by the Czechoslovak Government. Thus, all the normal newsgathering routines of a reporter could be described as "espionage activities." As evidence of such activities, the prosecution introduced Mr. Oatis' notes on interviews, requests from the A. P.'s London and New York offices for information, conversations with diplomats, discussions with his Czechoslovak staff.

Printed below are:

- (1) A condensed version of the indictment as it was read at the opening of the trial by State Prosecutor Josef Urvalek;
- (2) the Czechoslovak espionage laws to which the prosecutor and Presiding Judge Jaroslav Novak referred during the trial;
- (3) excerpts from the proceedings, based on notes made by the American Embassy observers. Questions put both by the prosecutor and by the presiding magistrate are designated "P".

THE INDICTMENT

The United States is waging war against the Soviet camp of peace. Officials of its missions and agencies in the Peoples Democracies are espionage agents. One of the espionage agencies in Czechoslovakia was the so-called news agency of the Associated Press. This agency abused the right of free collection of information. Masquerading as a news agency, the Associated Press for years carried on extensive espionage activities and obtained reports of military, economic, and political nature. This agency was managed by experienced and specially trained agents

Goldberg, Kasischke, and Polowetzky who because of their hostile activities were not reaccredited.²

In June 1950 the trained spy Oatis assumed charge of the office. Under his management the office was further developed. The core of the agency were paid employees, i.e. people hostile to our Republic and to other Peoples Democracies. These enemy agents in American service did not hesitate to murder Czechoslovak citizens when they were hampered in their vicious tasks. The cynical

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¹ For the Department's views on this sham trial, see BULLETIN of July 16, 1951, p. 92.

² A. I. Goldberg, Richard Kasischke, and Nathan Polowetzky are former chiefs of the Associated Press bureau at Prague.

Oatis Trial Labeled As Communist "Smear Campaign" Against U.S.

Representative Karl Stefan (R. of Neb.) speaking on a Voice of America news program to Europe on August 7, labeled the Oatis trial "a carefully planned smear campaign against the United States." Of Czechoslovak origin, Representative Stefan is a former newspaperman. For Czechoslovak listeners, his speech was translated and prefaced by introductory remarks in Czech by two Nebraska constituents. The text of Representative Stefan's speech follows:

SVOBODA GOES TO JAIL

A study of the transcript of the trial of Associated Press correspondent William N. Oatis by the Communist government of Czechoslovakia proves beyond doubt that the whole trial was a phony and a hoax. No one who looks through the testimony, obviously rigged and rehearsed in advance, could possibly believe that Bill Oatis was guilty of anything but doing his job as a newspaperman.

Editors and newspaper reporters throughout the world should take careful note of this Communist attempt to smear a profession which has long been the guardian of freedom in the world. Newsmen in the free world are quick to recognize the substitution of propaganda for fact, and it is their duty to expose this substitution.

The record of the Oatis trial shows clearly that the Communist judge, prosecutor and "defense" lawyer assigned to Oatis did not really try him, defend him, or judge him. They merely used him as a sounding board for Communist propaganda prepared long ago and designed to scare any feelings of freedom from the people of Czechoslovakia.

It may be that the trial was also designed to frighten the people of Czechoslovakia away from any tendencies toward independence. We may be assured, however, that the people of Czechoslovakia, who had experienced real democracy under Presidents Masaryk and Benes, were not fooled by this travesty of justice.

As an American of Czechoslovak descent and as a former newspaper reporter and editor, I have been particularly interested in the Oatis case. From the Czechoslovak point of view, an interesting figure in the trial in addition to Oatis himself was his Czech employee, Thomas Svoboda, who was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Now Svoboda is a common name in Czechoslovakia. But in the Czech language and in all other Slavic languages including Russian, the word Svoboda means freedom.

So the Communist newspapers of Prague, if they were really concerned with the welfare of Czechoslovakia instead of a Communist propaganda campaign against the United States, would have published streamer headlines on July 4, SVOBODA GOES TO JAIL, or literally FREEDOM GOES TO JAIL.

The indictment on which Bill Oatis, as well as Svoboda, or freedom, and two other Czech employees of the Associated Press were tried, was not concerned with facts but devoted to propaganda. The indictment was published in the Czech newspapers a few days before the trial and set the tone of the so-called charges in these words:

"The United States is waging war against the Soviet camp of peace. Officials of its missions and agencies in the Peoples Democracies are espionage agents."

Starting from this propaganda assumption, the indictment and testimony of the 3-day trial translated every normal activity of a newspaperman into a Czechoslovak version of the children's game of "I Spy." The natural curiosity of a youthful journalist who was eager to learn how the freedom-loving Czech people lived under communism, became the secretive activities of a spy, although Oatis made no effort to hide his activities.

Throughout the trial the testimony is filled with the words "espionage" and "secret." Every routine contact with the non-Communist world was considered to be of exaggerated significance. At one point in the trial the prosecutor insisted that any gathering of more than two persons could be considered a "secret" meeting.

It was also brought out in the trial that for an American correspondent to ask a question of a Czech employe in regard to a news query from abroad constituted "a network of informants," engaged in espionage.

A routine message from the Associated Press office in London or New York, sent over an open telegraph wire without any attempt at secrecy, was characterized in the trial as an espionage "directive." Any conversation between Oatis and his Czech employes was characterized as an "order" and the replies Oatis telegraphed openly to his office became secret "reports."

Throughout the testimony it becomes increasingly clear that the definition of espionage by the Czech Communist government is the acquisition or dissemination of any information not officially made public by the Czech Communist government. Once you accept the Communist definition of the term, as Oatis apparently was forced to do, any activity showing curiosity, individuality, or resourcefulness can be interpreted as espionage.

The "evidence" against Oatis consisted almost entirely of his notebooks in which he had jotted down his observations and comments as newsmen have been accustomed to do since the invention of paper and pencil. Oatis obtained most of his information by the old-fashioned method employed by newsmen since the beginnings of journalism—talking to people and writing down what they said.

During the trial Oatis was accused of obtaining "secret" information by querying airline offices on the arrival and departure of passengers, by inquiring about personnel changes in the government, and in one instance by questioning the bartender of a Prague hotel.

These are methods which newsmen have employed for centuries, in Czechoslovakia as well as other parts of the world. The most interesting news items in newspapers throughout the world frequently are based on interviews—the talks of curious newsmen with the people around them. But Communist governments don't want their

people to be questioned or interviewed. They might say what they really think.

Oatis also was accused of attempting to "verify" news which had been officially announced by the Czech government, and this too was considered a crime. Throughout the free world newspapermen are looked upon as the "Fourth Estate"—an independent profession that serves to criticize as well as interpret free governments to free peoples.

But under communism, it is considered traitorous to question the activities of Communists, and espionage to verify the statements of Communists, even though their own people frequently know that they are lying.

In summary, a reading of the testimony shows that the Oatis trial was not a trial at all, certainly not under the traditional laws of Czechoslovakia. Instead, it was a carefully planned Communist "smear campaign" against the United States and a "fear campaign" against the people of Czechoslovakia.

When Oatis was arrested last April he was accused of activities beyond his duties as a news correspondent. But the trial concentrated completely on his work as a newsman and sought to smear an American news agency, known

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and premeditated murder of a Czechoslovak officer was carried out by the agent Josef Pavelka.³ The murder weapon was given to the terrorists by another agent, Miroslav Komarek, who cooperated with Polowetzky and delivered to him important material such as reports on discoveries of metals and information regarding various military installations.

Polowetzky delivered to Oatis in London before Oatis' departure for Czechoslovakia directives for espionage activities, and praised the terrorist Komarek. Therefore, after the murder Oatis, with the help of the accused Wojdinek, attempted to aid the murderers by sending a report to London informing Komarek, then residing abroad, of the critical situation of the terrorist group. The Associated Press espionage group worked as closely with some official United States diplomatic representatives. Oatis established contacts with the United States military attaché from whom he received directives and in turn delivered to him espionage material, particularly military information.

Oatis together with his Czech employees, Svoboda, Wojdinek, and Munz, who were employed in American services because of their hostile attitude to the democratic republic, systematically assembled information of a military, economic, and political nature under the direction of the Associated Press New York office. Their criminal activities were their primary work. Svoboda admitted that obtaining espionage reports for Oatis and through him for espionage service was his daily function. Oatis attempted to hide his real activities by masquerading as a progressive newspaperman. Recently his main task was gathering information on Sling, Svermova, and Company.⁴ The American espionage service expressed unusual interest and attempted to ascertain the degree to which the network had been uncovered and the measures to be adopted.

The proof of the espionage activities of these "newspapermen" are Oatis' own notes.

Oatis was trained in espionage work in the years 1944-1945 at an Intelligence School in the United States. In June 1950 he was nominated head of the Associated Press Agency in Prague.

He charged individual members of the Associated Press office with espionage tasks following instructions which he received from New York and London.

He tried, despite failure, to have complete and verified

throughout the world for its objectivity, in the eyes of the Czechoslovak people.

The trial also cut off to a further degree the flow of information between the United States and the Communist nations controlled by Soviet Russia. It proved once again that Communist governments fear freedom as their greatest enemy.

Within Czechoslovakia the trial demonstrated the dangers of associating with foreigners, and sought particularly to weaken the traditional friendship between the United States and Czechoslovakia. The trial may also have been intended to demonstrate to Soviet Russia that the Communist regime was in complete control in Czechoslovakia and could put down all anti-Communist feelings.

Svoboda, or freedom, has been sentenced to 20 years in prison for interpreting Czechoslovakia to an American newsman. But there are many Svobodas in Czechoslovakia, more than the Communists can ever put in jail. No matter how cruel and terror-stricken the Communist masters may become in their attempts to subjugate a proud land there will always be a Svoboda in Czechoslovakia.

espionage information. This is clearly espionage activity, bearing all the hallmarks of trained espionage. Oatis was very active in espionage directed towards the Sling, Svermova, and Clementis case. He endeavored to gain detailed information as to the manner of the arrest of prominent officials, he also tried to obtain photographs of the place where certain persons in high positions were interned. . . . On the instructions of the United States military attaché Oatis verified places in Czechoslovakia where important military installations were being prepared for the army. On orders from New York and London Oatis tried to ascertain where secret meetings of certain high officials in public life were being held.

Notes written in his own hand clearly prove Oatis was active in espionage efforts directed against the Peoples Republic and especially against the Soviet Union and other peoples democracies. Oatis procured espionage information concerning the transfer of heavy industry from one part of Czechoslovakia to another. He obtained information concerning the airlines, personnel changes in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, requirements of raw materials necessary for the planned construction of the Republic.

CZECHOSLOVAK ESPIONAGE LAWS

Part II of the Penal Code of July 12, 1950

Criminal Acts Against the Safety of the Republic

Espionage

Article 75. Interpretation of Certain Terms

(6) By state secret is meant everything that should be kept secret from unauthorized persons in an important interest of the Republic, particularly in political, military or economic interest.

(7) By economic secret is meant everything that is typical or important for economic enterprise or that should be kept secret in the common interest from unauthorized persons.

(8) By service secret is meant an important fact that is connected with the activity of national committees, courts, or other authorities, public agencies or enterprises or people's cooperatives and that should be kept secret from unauthorized persons.

Article 86

(1) He who attempts to obtain state secrets with the intention of betraying them to a foreign power, or who intentionally betrays a state secret to a foreign power, will be punished with imprisonment from 10 to 25 years or life imprisonment.

(2) Identical punishment will be inflicted on such person as

³ A Czechoslovak described at the trial as a terrorist.

⁴ Otto Sling and Marie Svermova, leading Czechoslovak Communists; government authorities arrested the former late in 1950, the latter in February 1951.

(a) Associates with someone else in order to commit the act referred to in Section (1);

(b) Contacts a foreign power or foreign agents for such purpose;

(c) Contacts an organization, whose purpose is to obtain state secrets, with the intention of supporting its efforts.

(3) Capital punishment will be inflicted on the perpetrator

(a) If he commits the act referred to in Section (1) or (2) at a time when the country is under increased menace;

(b) If he commits such an act although the duty to keep a state secret has been expressly imposed upon him or is involved in his position;

(c) If he commits such an act as member of an organization whose purpose is to obtain state secrets;

(d) If the act concerns a particularly important state secret;

(e) If he commits such an act in a particularly dangerous manner, on a large scale, or for profits or if he keeps on committing the act for a longer period; or

(f) If there is any other particularly aggravating circumstance.

(4) Apart from the punishment referred to above in Sections 1 to 3, the Court may express the loss of citizenship; if this punishment is not imposed the Court will announce the confiscation of property.

Law 231 of October 6, 1948

Paragraph 5 Section (a)

By state secret is meant a fact, measure or object which the Government keeps secret in an important interest of the Republic, particularly in political, military or economic interest, or which in such an interest should remain concealed from a foreign power or from foreign agencies.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS

P. Did you understand the indictment?

O. Yes, I did.

P. Do you feel guilty?

O. Yes, I do.

P. This means that you committed espionage in the Czechoslovak Republic?

O. Yes, I did.

P. I remind you to speak clearly.

O. I will do so.

P. Further I remind you that if you will admit everything, it will help you.

O. Thank you.

P. Before there will be further questioning of the accused, may I put before the court as Exhibit A his identity card from an American Military Intelligence School and request the accused to express himself about this.

O. Yes, I know this document.

P. What kind of an identity card is it?

O. This is a card issued by the Military Language School in U.S.A. It's my own card issued to me in 1944. . . .

P. How did you get into the school whose identity card we now have?

O. I was sent there because I studied Japanese and this school taught soldiers and officers intelligence.

P. How long did you attend?

O. For only one or two months.

P. Who was running this school?

O. The commandant was Col. Rasmussen of the Intelligence Service.

P. When did you leave the school?

O. In December 1945.

P. What did you do after that?

O. I was dismissed from the Army and became correspondent for the Associated Press.

P. Before you entered this school, did you know any military officers?

O. I was in contact with many military officials. I was in the Army since 1942.

P. Can you give us more details, but please be brief.

O. I should explain how I got into this school. This lieutenant interviewed me, but I was not accepted right away. Instead I was sent to the University of Minnesota ASTP^{*} Japanese Language School where I took a 6-week training course. In October 1944 I was sent to the school at Fort Snelling, Minn., where this identity card was issued to me. This school was for Americans of Japanese descent. I was thoroughly instructed in the Japanese language. I could translate captured documents and intercepted radio broadcasts. They also taught some of the fundamentals of intelligence . . . including the strength and morale. . . . The other school [was] at the University of Minnesota [Michigan] at Ann Arbor. This school was for soldiers and officers of the so-called white race. These soldiers and officers studied the Japanese language. Some of the officers who directed this school were from the Military Intelligence Service. The commanding officer of my company, which included about 300 men, was Joseph K. Yamahiwa. The teachers were Americans of Japanese descent. . . .

P. Both schools were espionage schools?

O. Yes.

P. You mentioned before that after completing this school you left the Army and began employment at the Associated Press?

O. That's right.

P. Besides you, were there also other members of the school who worked in civilian life?

O. Yes, many from my class.

P. Did you make the acquaintance in this school of someone whom you met on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic?

O. Not exactly. At the time I was in school, Col. Atwood,^{*} Military Attaché at the American Embassy, was also in the school, although I did not know him before. I found out about it after he came to Prague in January of 1951 when I met him.

P. Did you talk to him about the fact that you both attended this school?

O. Yes.

P. How did you meet Col. Atwood in 1951?

O. I met him at the American Embassy.¹

P. Were your meetings frequent?

O. Yes, they were.

P. What was the nature of the meetings?

O. They were espionage meetings.

P. How often were they?

O. About once every two weeks, I'd say.

P. Tell us details of your espionage with Atwood.

O. I used to meet him and give him the espionage

^{*} The Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) established in 1943. Foreign area and language study was part of the program at 55 of the 227 universities and colleges where the ASTP was conducted. The curriculum was not connected in any way with training for intelligence work. "The common objectives of the schools of the various services were that the officers and men be able to speak and understand a foreign language, know the area in which the language is used, and in general have an understanding of the conditions within a given country which might conceivably favor or endanger relations between the services and the people whom they were to govern or in whose midst they were to live, temporarily at least, whether it be enemy-occupied territory or that under allied control." (*Language and Area Studies in the Armed Services*, Robert J. Matthew, for the Commission on Implications of Armed Services Educational Programs, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1947, p. 4.)

¹ Lt. Col. George L. Atwood.

^{*} The prosecution throughout laid emphasis on the close contact which the A. P. and other news services in Prague maintained with the American Embassy, an obvious source of news for foreign correspondents.

material and at these meetings he gave me espionage requests which he obtained. He told me that in a certain part of Prague, military accommodations were being prepared for military personnel. He said he understood there were several other projects and that these were connected with the new militia.

P. Did he mention specific places? Did Atwood give you any instructions and tasks?

O. Yes, he took me to a map on the wall and showed me some places where he understood similar projects were in preparation.

P. Did you make note of the places in question?

O. I did.

P. Are these the notes? (Exhibit B). . . . Did you fulfill the task given to you by Atwood?

O. Not until I went to one of these places in an office car and ascertained that the information which I obtained from Atwood was correct. I was not able to make a report on this. . . .

P. Another question. Did you obtain instructions of espionage activity? I have one document which clearly shows that.

O. Yes, I obtained instructions from London and New York.

P. It reads: "New York—Clementis . . ."

O. This constituted in effect the instructions from New York on the four officers of the security who had been arrested in connection with Clementis.⁸

P. How did you verify this report?

O. From Mucha.⁹

P. How did you get acquainted with him?

O. I met him at the home of Peter Swan, Secretary to Broadmead, British Ambassador. I gathered that he was an enemy of the People's Democracies and I concluded that I could use him for my espionage work. Later this year I ran into him at the coffee shop of Hotel Palace and he told me on that occasion the number of security officers who had been arrested. He had no details so he invited me out to his house. He gave me his telephone number.

P. Do you have it in your notebook?

O. It is in there. (Judge warns Oatis at this point to look at him, i.e. the Judge, and not at the court.)

P. Do you remember this number?

O. No, I don't.

P. Did you make a note of a certain name?

O. I wrote the name Blake.¹⁰

P. Is this the note?

O. Yes, that's the note.

P. (Exhibit C—telephone number of Mucha alias Blake.)

P. You mentioned before that Mucha gave you the telephone number for the purpose of arranging a meeting. Was this meeting arranged?

O. So far as I remember, the meeting took place.

P. Where was the meeting? What did you talk about?

O. At his home. He gave me names of 10 or 12 officials. I made a note so that I could send a report to London. . . .

P. Can you tell us how you were brought into espionage activity?

O. Well, I was sent here from London in June 1950.

P. Who was your predecessor?

O. Nathan Polowetzky.

P. Did you speak to him before you came to Prague?

O. Yes.

⁸ Vladimir Clementis, former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, disappeared from Prague in January 1951. There were reports that he had escaped to Germany, Austria, or Yugoslavia. Later the Czechoslovak authorities announced that he had been arrested. The case aroused world-wide interest.

⁹ Jiri Mucha, novelist and poet, who was acquainted with British diplomats in Prague, appeared as a witness at the trial.

¹⁰ Notation by Embassy observers: "No mention fact Mucha had taken apartment formerly belonging Br. Mil. Att., Col. Blake."

P. Where?

O. London.

P. What did you speak about?

O. We talked of his work here.

P. What details did he tell you?

O. He said part was official reporting and part unofficial.

P. By unofficial news you mean espionage news?

O. That's what he meant. . . .

P. But you were sure of the fact that he was referring to espionage?

O. Yes, I understood that.

P. Was it clear that A. P. was working together with people connected with espionage?

O. Yes, it was. . . .

P. Tell us further about this activity of yours. From whom did you receive directives and what did you do with reports obtained . . . ?

O. In July and August, 1950, from London and New York. Some reports I sent to London and New York and some, because it was dangerous, I gave to officials of the American Embassy for their own use and for transmittal to U. S. A.

P. What kind of information did you receive?

O. I gathered news of economic and military character. News of relations of Czechoslovakia towards the Soviet Union and other people's democracies, news of security measures pertaining to political leaders, news about the situation of supplies and food, and news on the structure and location of various factories.

P. One more question in this connection. Were these reports official or non-official?

O. This news was of the unofficial character, the kind that Czechoslovakia does not publish and is kept secret.

P. How did you gain this news?

O. From personal observations or from informants.

P. Mainly these were your employees?

O. Yes, they were. . . .

P. (Exhibit) Here are original documents marked with L-23. . . . They are concerning instructions regarding details about the anti-state activities of the Clementis group, at that time considered secret by our Government. Your instruction also concerns not only Clementis but also others who were concerned with Clementis. What steps did you take?

O. First I was to find out if Clementis disappeared. I went to the American Embassy and got in touch with the clerk, Colclough¹¹ who gave me the address and number of Clementis' apartment. Then I went back to the office and got Svoboda and Wojdinek¹² to go with me.

P. Why did you take these two with you?

O. Because they could speak Czech.

P. What did you three do?

O. We were investigating that Clementis was not in his apartment. We learned that he was not there and that security measures had been taken.

P. What did you do with the information?

O. I sent the news to London.

P. Did you file this item? (Exhibit)

O. Yes, this is part of that item.

P. Did you send more reports regarding Clementis? It is then possible to say that there were quite a number of them.

O. I sent several such stories. Yes, that's true.

P. Did you try to find out where Clementis was interned?

O. Yes.

P. Your employers either in New York or London were interested in Clementis?

O. They were highly interested.

P. You finally obtained a photograph?

O. Yes, I did.

P. Respective information regarding photograph, did you send to London or New York?

¹¹ Tomas Svoboda and Pavel Wojdinek, with Peter Munz, were Czechoslovak employees of the A. P. being tried with Oatis.

¹² Otho Colclough, administrative officer of the American Embassy.

O. Before I could do so I was arrested. . . .
P. When did your espionage activities start? When you came to Czechoslovakia?

O. The first case was an instance of negotiations in a Czechoslovak town at which other officials of satellite countries were to be. About a month after I arrived.

P. Were your espionage activities unusual as compared with activities of a correspondent?

O. No, it wasn't. Other correspondents did the same. The fact is that members of the western press and the diplomatic corps in Prague did the same. For that reason it was difficult for me not to fall into espionage.

P. Was this the reason for your activities?

O. One of the reasons. Orders were received from London and New York.

P. In other words you were paid for this?

O. Yes, I was paid for this.

P. You say that you were paid for espionage?

O. Among other things. Not just official reporting. . . .

P. Thank you, I don't have any further questions. Do you have anything to add?

O. No, I made a full statement as it was drawn out of me by your questions and I want to add that I am sorry for what I did.

P. Mr. Oatis, do you yourself hold any hatred to Czechoslovakia or do you hate the Czech people?

O. No, I don't.

P. What compelled you to do these activities?

O. I did this on instructions from New York and London and under the influence of Western diplomats.

P. Please make it clear before the court, your origin and background.

O. I am from a working class family. My father and both my grandfathers were from the working class. One of my grandfathers worked in another man's glass factory, the other worked in another man's butcher shop. My father worked in another man's pharmacy. I am a worker myself. I earn my living by the work of my hands and brain. I am not a capitalist and don't own any factories. I am a worker.

P. You are not a worker. You are a spy. You admitted this.

O. I am still a worker. I intend going on being a worker.

Here the opening session, held the morning of July 2, ended. That afternoon the prosecutor and presiding magistrate questioned the three other defendants. During the morning of July 3, after 11 witnesses had testified the defense attorney announced that Mr. Oatis would add to his testimony of the day before. Mr. Oatis then made a supplementary statement from which the following excerpts are printed:

O. The witnesses have given a picture of one class of people with whom I had connection in Prague, I mean the Czech citizens from the reactionary point of view. Now I would like to say something more about a second class of people I dealt with in this way. I mean in this case Western correspondents and Western diplomats here in Prague. I said yesterday that other Western correspondents were dealing in espionage news. I will give you some examples. . . . My own espionage activity resulted from trying to check on stories that these other correspondents had produced in Prague. This in fact is the case of the story of the military negotiations I spoke of a while ago. The story of the disappearance of Clementis and routine story of the arrest of the official in Agriculture. Usually it happened that when a correspondent produced a story that I didn't have, I got an order from London or New York to get it too. . . . I had a supply of espionage news coming from Czechs and diplomats and on the other hand I had a certain demand for such news coming from New York in the form of orders. This was because my agency works for newspapers in America [which] expect to get news and slanderous reports. It vied with other Western news agencies, so I was under constant pressure from the New York and London service

for news of this kind. I got it coming from Czechs and diplomats and I sent it out to the Agency. Sometimes news that I got from one source I gave to another. So I was a man in the middle. I am sorry I allowed myself to be used in this way. Thank you.

At the afternoon session on July 3, Mr. Oatis made the following final statement in response to a question by the prosecutor:

O. I am sorry that I went into espionage in this country. I didn't do it because I am an enemy of the working class, I am from the working class myself. I did it only because I listened to the wrong kind of orders from abroad and came under the influence of the wrong kind of people here in Czechoslovakia. I hurt myself, I hurt my friends, I harmed the Republic and helped its enemies. I harmed the cause of peace and helped the cause of war. I repeat that I am sorry for all this. Your security organs caught me and now you know all about me. I have talked freely here of what I have done in the hope that I can be of some help that way. This has been a matter of some moment to me because it is likely to hurt me when I leave this country, but I thought it the best thing to do. Your security organs have treated me with great consideration even though I didn't deserve it. Your courts treated me courteously. I thank you for all that. I know that I did the wrong thing. I want to renounce espionage work forever. [Courtroom laughter] In view of my admission I hope the court will be as lenient as it can. I am ready for your judgment. Thank you.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE

At 8.20 a. m., July 4, 1951 the presiding magistrate announced the verdict of guilty and sentenced Mr. Oatis to 10 years' imprisonment, Mr. Svoboda to 20 years', Mr. Wajdinek to 18 years' and Mr. Munz to 16 years'. The magistrate then made a final statement:

P. . . . With help of people from the fields of economy, politics, security and military, it [the Associated Press bureau in Prague] had secured information which the Government in the interests of the security and defense of the state kept secret and which it did not pass either through the press or the radio. They searched for such news for the purpose of handing them on to the centers in London and New York so that they might be used against the Czechoslovak Democratic Republic. . . . They worked against the Republic and particularly against the Soviet Union. . . .

As far as the sentence is concerned: In considering the sentence of the individuals accused the court is aware of the fact that there are here two groups of spies, one formed by the foreign citizen William Oatis who was correspondent here for a relatively short time. Owing to the vigilance of the security organs not much damage was done. He knew nothing of our conditions here. He fulfilled the tasks of his employers, taking over the espionage of his predecessors. . . . Another alleviating circumstance was his full and sincere admission not only in that he fully described his espionage activities, but that he exposed the espionage activities of the A. P. employees, and finally his informants and that he exposed the whole espionage network which is here led by certain representatives of the Western capitalist countries. By this he helped our security organs to expose the whole network. . . .

[Addressing Mr. Oatis] There are two possibilities. The sentence passed on you can either be accepted or you have the right to appeal. . . . You will inform the court of your decision. Furthermore, in accordance with Czech laws in case of good behavior, your participation in the work of our working people, you can, after serving half of the sentence, appeal that you may be released. . . .

[After a 10-minute adjournment:] Mr. Oatis, what is your decision?

O. I accept the sentence of the court and ask that I be sent somewhere where I can do some useful work.

ECOSOC Resolution Asks Protection Of Correspondents' Rights

A resolution condemning governmental restrictions on information was passed on August 15 by the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, meeting at Geneva. Walter Kotschnig, United States representative on the committee, introduced the resolution and made the following remarks on the trial of William N. Oatis in Czechoslovakia:

. . . The interesting thing is that even on the basis of the so-called confession of Mr. Oatis it is perfectly evident how baseless the charges were that were leveled against him. What were these charges in detail and the so-called proofs of Oatis' guilt?

(A) We were told that Mr. Oatis had on him a document certifying him as a spy. Heavens, what kind of a spy is that? Do any of you really believe that a spy would carry such a document into a totalitarian country where he was liable to arrest and search at any minute?

(B) Much was made of the fact that Mr. Oatis allegedly attended two military schools of spies. We know all about that allegation. Mr. Oatis in 1945 . . . did indeed attend special courses at the University of Minnesota and at Ann Arbor. But what were these courses? They were intense courses in Japanese language and Japanese institutions which he took in preparation for work with the military occupation authorities in Japan. Since I am not aware that Japanese is spoken in Czechoslovakia, it is completely beyond me to see how that kind of training would qualify anyone for espionage activities in Czechoslovakia.

(C) Mr. Oatis was accused of receiving instructions from abroad, particularly from London and Paris. What were these instructions? They were instructions from his employers, a legitimate news agency. They were transmitted to him in clear language over the official Czechoslovak wires. This is a practice well known to every correspondent. If this should be accepted as a proof of espionage activities then every correspondent at this moment in this room is a spy.

(D) Mr. Oatis, we are told, saw people at the American Embassy in Prague. But, gentlemen, with whom else should he meet? Everybody knows of the miserable life imposed upon nationals of Western countries in the Communist countries of the East. They are restricted in every way and they hardly dare to meet any national of the

country in which they live for fear of jeopardizing the life and liberty of such people.

(E) To add weight to this particular accusation, the representative of Czechoslovakia told us this morning that Mr. Oatis received instructions from the U. S. military attaché in Prague. And what, according to the Czechoslovak delegate himself, did Mr. Oatis do with these instructions? He copied them conscientiously in his notebook. Again all I can say is, "What a spy!"

(F) Oatis, according to the Czechoslovak delegate, committed a particularly odious crime by reporting the discovery of new uranium deposits in Czechoslovakia, the kind of deposits which the Communist countries are undoubtedly planning to exploit for purely peaceful purposes. Gentlemen, our papers in the United States are full of notices about such finds in our own country. News of that kind is considered legitimate news to be given to the public. . . .

Text of Resolution

The Economic and Social Council

RECOGNIZING freedom of information as one of the fundamental freedoms referred to in the Charter and the high importance accorded in the universal declaration of human rights to the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontier;

DESIRING to IMPLEMENT the right of all peoples to be fully informed;

CONSCIOUS of the need of continually stressing the vital importance of maintaining and safeguarding this essential freedom in order that all peoples may, by freely exchanging information and ideas, come to understand one another, develop friendly relations among themselves and achieve true international cooperation in solving problems of vital concern to all nations;

VIEWS with extreme concern all governmental action aimed at the systematic exclusion of bona fide correspondents, the imposition of arbitrary personal restraints and the infliction of punishments upon such correspondents solely because of their attempts faithfully to perform their duties in gathering and transmitting news;

URGES strongly that personal restraints be removed and sentences imposing arbitrary punishments be revoked;

APPEALS to governments to do all within their power to safeguard the right of correspondents freely and faithfully to gather and transmit news.

Suspension of Trade-Agreement Concessions From Communist Dominated Countries

U.S. TO WITHDRAW TARIFF CONCESSIONS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press July 31]

The United States has requested that the item "Termination of Obligations between the United States and Czechoslovakia" be placed on the agenda of the sixth session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, scheduled to convene at Geneva on September 17. The following statement concerning the United States' position in this matter has been circulated to the Contracting Parties:

The United States has determined to withdraw from Czechoslovakia the benefits of trade agreement tariff concessions.

Since the United States and Czechoslovakia are Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United States proposes that at the sixth session all of the obligations existing between it and Czechoslovakia by virtue of the provisions of the Agreement should be formally terminated. This statement is a brief explanation of the factors involved in the United States decision.

When, in 1947, the Contracting Parties framed the obligations to one another which are contained in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it was assumed that the political relations of the countries concerned would be such that it would be in their mutual interests to promote the movement of goods, money, and people between them. It is now apparent that this assumption is no longer valid as between the United States and Czechoslovakia. On the contrary, relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia have been progressively impaired by manifestations of Czechoslovak ill will toward the United States. The property of American nationals in Czechoslovakia has been confiscated, without compensation or any serious attempt on the part of Czechoslovakia to settle this matter. American firms have been persecuted and harassed to such a degree that it is virtually impossible for them to do business with Czechoslovakia. Procurement of ordi-

nary trade information essential to the conduct of commercial enterprises has been declared a crime. The United States has been forced, on extremely short notice, to reduce drastically the personnel of its Embassy in Prague. American citizens have been imprisoned without justification. American charitable and welfare organizations have been forced to discontinue their work.

The impairment of economic relations has been aggravated by the progressive integration of Czechoslovakia's economy into the Soviet bloc. Czechoslovakia has openly declared its intention of administering its economy solely in the interests of the bloc. It has granted a special and guaranteed position in its economy to Soviet bloc corporations. It has left no room for doubt that its commitments to the United States are being subordinated or disregarded in the carrying out of its undertakings as a part of the Soviet economic bloc.

The United States attaches considerable importance to the maintenance of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as an instrument through which nations which are in agreement on its broad objectives can work together in the economic sphere. The United States is of the view, therefore, that in the interests of maintaining the integrity of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in its application to trade among nations with normal relations, the existing situation between the United States and Czechoslovakia should be frankly and unequivocally recognized by the Contracting Parties, and the obligations between the two countries embodied in the Agreement, already rendered a nullity by political events, should be formally dissolved.

ACTION UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1951

[Released to the press August 1]

On August 1, 1951, the President signed a proclamation giving effect to sections 5 and 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provide that, as soon as practicable, he shall

withdraw the benefits of the trade-agreement concessions "to imports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to imports from any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement," and shall prevent the importation of certain furs which are the product of the Soviet Union and Communist China. He also signed, on August 1, 1951, a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury under this basic proclamation (1) providing that reductions in rates of duty made in trade agreements should be suspended after the close of business August 31, 1951, in the case of a list of nations and areas (including Communist China and the Soviet Zone of Germany) as to which such withdrawal would not on that date conflict with any international obligations, and (2) preventing the importation of specified kinds of furs from Communist China after the close of business August 31, 1951.

As announced by the Department of State on July 6, 1951, steps have been taken to terminate most-favored-nation commitments to Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Soviet Russia.¹ Furthermore, the Department announced on July 31, 1951, the withdrawal of trade-agreement concessions from Czechoslovakia. When it is found practicable, as a result of the above steps, to suspend the trade-agreement benefits from these countries and to prevent the importation of furs from Soviet Russia, the dates on which such actions are to take effect will be similarly notified by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury under the proclamation.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS sections 5 and 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (Public Law 50, 82d Congress) provide as follows:

SEC. 5. As soon as practicable, the President shall take such action as is necessary to suspend, withdraw or prevent the application of any reduction in any rate of duty, or binding of any existing customs or excise treatment, or other concession contained in any trade agreement entered into under authority of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended and extended, to imports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to imports from any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement.

SEC. 11. The President shall, as soon as practicable, take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the importation of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel furs and skins, dressed or undressed, which are the product of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or of Communist China.

WHEREAS an important element in determining when it may be practicable to apply these provisions to particular articles is the ability to do so consistently with the international obligations of the United States;

WHEREAS, in giving effect to the procedures available to free the United States from international obligations

existing with respect to some of the nations and areas covered by the above provisions, it will not be practicable to apply such provisions to all such nations and areas at the same time;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, including the said sections 5 and 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, do proclaim:

PART I

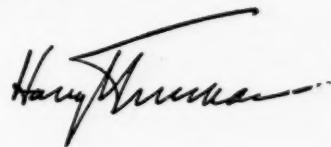
That the application of reduced rates of duty (including rates of import tax) established pursuant to trade agreements heretofore or hereafter entered into under the authority of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted or as amended and extended (ch. 474, 48 Stat. 943; ch. 22, 50 Stat. 24; ch. 96, 54 Stat. 107; ch. 118, 57 Stat. 125; ch. 269, 59 Stat. 410; ch. 678, 62 Stat. 1053; ch. 585, 63 Stat. 697; Public Law 50, 82d Congress), shall be suspended with respect to imports from such nations and areas referred to in section 5 as may be specified in any notification pursuant to this part of this proclamation given by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, and published in the *Federal Register*, which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on such date as may be specified for each such nation or area in the notification, or are so entered or withdrawn thereafter until such date as may be so specified in a later notification and so published for the termination of such suspension. For the purposes of this part the term "imports from such nations and areas" shall mean articles imported directly or indirectly into the United States from nations or areas specified in an effective notification, but shall not in any case include articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other nation or area.

PART II

That the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel furs and skins, dressed or undressed, shall be prohibited as to products of such nations and areas as may be specified in any notification pursuant to this part of this proclamation given by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, and published in the *Federal Register*, on such date as may be specified for each such nation or area in the notification, and thereafter until such date as may be so specified in a later notification and so published for the termination of such prohibition.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1st day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-sixth.



By the President
DEAN ACHESON
Secretary of State

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

[Released to the press August 1]

Pursuant to Part I of my proclamation of August 1, 1951, carrying out sections 5 and 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, I

¹ BULLETIN of July 16, 1951, p. 95.

² 16 Fed. Reg. 7635.

hereby notify you that the suspension provided for therein shall be applicable with respect to imports from the following nations and areas which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after the close of business August 31, 1951:

Albania

Any part of China which may be under Communist domination or control.

Estonia

The Soviet zone of Germany and the Soviet sector of Berlin.

Associated States of Indochina:

Any part of Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam, which may be under Communist domination or control.

Any part of Korea which may be under Communist domination or control.

The Kurile Islands

Latvia

Lithuania

Outer Mongolia

Rumania

Southern Sakhalin

Tanna Tuva

Pursuant to Part II of that proclamation of August 1, 1951, I hereby notify you that the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel furs and skins, dressed or undressed, shall be prohibited after the close of business August 31, 1951, as to products of any part of China which may be under Communist domination or control.

My letter addressed to you on May 30, 1942, with reference to duties proclaimed in connection with trade agreements entered into under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, shall be superseded after the close of business August 31, 1951.

West Berlin Festival, 1951

by William Keefe¹

When German Conductor Wilhelm Furtwaengler brings down his baton on the evening of September 5 to introduce the opening chords of Ludwig van Beethoven's immortal Ninth Symphony, he will simultaneously launch the Berlin Festival, 1951. Twenty-five days later, on September 30, an uninterrupted series of festival plays, concerts, operatic performances, and other special attractions will come to a fitting end with the presentation of another Beethoven masterpiece, the "Missa Solemnis."

In the interval between September 5 and 30, visitors and native West Berliners will be treated to a memorable array of cultural and entertainment offerings. The visitors are expected to stream into the city from all parts of the free world as well as from the eastern sector of Berlin and the Soviet-occupied zone. They will be joined by outstanding artists from half a dozen European countries as well as the United States.

Appropriately, the Schiller Theater, named after one of Germany's greatest poets, will be the scene of opening-night festivities. Now undergoing reconstruction in preparation for the September 5 inaugural, the theater will be dedicated in ceremonies preceding the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra's rendition of the Ninth Symphony.

During the remainder of the festival, first ever held in the former German capital, Berlin and

western German stars will compete or collaborate with visiting artists from France, England, Austria, and the United States. In many instances, such as the opera appearances of Astrid Varnay, leading soprano of the New York Metropolitan Opera's Wagnerian wing, German and foreign performers will share the same stage.

Orchestral accompaniment for Miss Varnay's performances in the roles of Isolde in Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde*, and of Brunhilde in *Die Walküre* will be provided by the Berlin Civic Opera Orchestra, and supporting casts will be made up of star members of the Berlin Opera Company.

Later in September, Suzanne Juyol of France will replace Miss Varnay in repeat performances of *Tristan* and *Die Walküre*.

Comprising an integrated whole, the festival program has been weighted with complementary admixtures of tried, proven attractions and premiere performances. It has also been spiced with ingredients representing the best in orchestral concerts, light concerts, opera and stage, ballet and choral works, and with such special items as pantomime programs and chamber music evenings.

The Berlin Civic Opera, now undergoing a thorough grooming for its regular fall schedule of operatic performances, will present five new productions especially prepared for festival audiences. The list of special productions includes

¹ The following article will appear in the August issue of the *Information Bulletin*, HRCOG.

Malipiero's opera, *Phantasien um Callot*; Bartok's *Bluebeard*; Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex*; Gian-Carlo Menotti's *The Consul*; and a restudied version of Strauss' *Salome*. The last will feature the Viennese star, Ljuba Welitsch.

Opera lovers will also have an opportunity during the festival to attend guest performances of the famous *Beggar's Opera* by the Hamburg State Opera Company.

Following the September curtain-raiser, the restored Schiller Theater will feature—very appropriately—Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* as well as Zuckmayer's new play, *Gesang im Feuerofen* and Hugo von Hoffmannsthal's orchestration of Sophocles' tragedy, *Oedipus*. Concerts are to be presented by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Sergiu Celibidache and guest conductors, and the RIAS (U.S.-sponsored radio in the American sector of Berlin) symphony orchestra is planning a Mozart evening with Erna Berger as soloist. The RIAS Symphony will also give a special Bartok program starring Tibor Varga as soloist.

Among stand-out chamber music programs and recitals listed on the festival schedule are appearances by the brilliant Juilliard Quartet of New York, by the Amadeus Quartet from London, the Koeckert Quartet from Munich, the Berlin String Quartet and the renowned Dennis Brain Wind Ensemble. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau will sing Schumann's song cycle, *Die Schoene Muellerin*; Helmut Roloff will present an evening of modern piano music; and Gerhard Taschner will give a violin recital.

Pantomime will be the order of the day at Berlin's tiny Tribuene Theater during the colorful festival. *Bip*, *Der Jahrmarkt*, and *Der Mantel*, after the novel of Gogol, are slated for presentation by Marcel Marceau and his company from Paris, while the United States will be represented by pantomimist Angna Enters. The Tribuene will also stage a special production of Boris Blacher's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Neither Shakespeare nor the Broadway musical has been overlooked by festival program-makers. The Old Vic Company of London will step before the footlights of the Hebbel Theater to present Shakespeare's *Othello*, while Broadway will come to Berlin with full-cast performances of the hit show *Oklahoma* and a new production of Robinson Jeffers' *Medea*, starring Judith Anderson. Guthrie McClintock has accepted an invitation to direct the Berlin staging of *Medea*, an adaptation of the classical Greek tragedy by Euripides. *Medea* will be presented five times during the festival, while *Oklahoma* will be presented 13 times between September 11 and 22.

The United States and British troupes will receive competition for the attention of festival audiences from the Comedie Francaise, which is planning a performance of Moliere's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.

On the lighter side of the festival are open-air

performances in the 25,000-seat Waldbuehne, where special mixed programs are to be given by artists from the opera and ballet. A Johann Strauss evening is also on schedule. Choral works will be presented by the Aachener Chor singing Carl Orff's *Carmina Cartuilli* and the famed Hall Johnson Choir of New York, specializing in Negro spirituals.

Berlin and world premieres of a number of concert works are planned for the festival, among them the *Kantata Profana* of Bartok, a violin concerto by Boris Blacher, Honegger's symphony no. 4, a piano concerto by Pepping and the violin concerto of Schoenberg. Blacher's *Lysistrata* ballet will also be premiered at West Berlin's Civic Opera House.

As a matter of course many of the troupes and individual artists billed for performances during the Berlin festival have received international acclaim from critics and audiences. These noted stars and groups form the festival's headline circle. To utilize the 25-day cultural holiday in another direction, the city-sponsored festival committee is also recruiting unemployed local actors for a company to be trained by a "name" director. Appearances by the amalgam group are to be announced shortly.

From a statistical viewpoint, the range of festival events is decidedly impressive.

About 200 separate, complete programs will be presented between September 5 and 30 on nine different Berlin stages, including those of the Berlin Civic Opera, Titania Palast, Korso Theater, the Schiller Theater, the Tribuene, the Hebbel, Renaissance and Schlosspark Theaters, and the Theater am Kurfuerstendamm. Total seating capacity of the nine is approximately 9,000. An additional 25,000 persons can be seated in the Waldbuehne.

Festival performances will be given in three languages—English, German, and French. Among guest conductors will be Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Sergiu Celibidache, and Ferenc Frissay of Berlin; Josef Keilberth, Hamburg; Paul Sacher and Carl Schuricht from Switzerland. Scheduled to visit Berlin with orchestral and choral groups are Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor of the Northwest German Radio Symphony Orchestra of Hamburg, Ernest Bour of the Orchestre National of Paris, and Felix Raabe of the Aachener Chor. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and the local Hochschul Chor will be directed in festival performances by Hans Chemin-Petit and Werner Egk.

Visiting and local artists will present orchestral, operatic, dramatic, and other compositions by playwrights and composers representing more than half a dozen nations.

As added insurance that Berlin during September will impress visitors as the "Show-Window of the West," a variety of side attractions has been scheduled for the festival weeks. These include

sporting events and a series of special art exhibits. Among them a display of sculpture and drawings by Henry Moore, sculpture by Bourdelle, and a retrospective show of Max Brachmann's works.

During 10 days of the festival, an automobile show, featuring famous "makes" of half a dozen countries, will also be held.

Blueprinted by West Berlin authorities for nearly a year, the Berlin Festival is receiving moral and financial support from the Allied High Commission. Berliners confidently expect that it

will supply a conclusive answer to the question: "What is Berlin today, culturally speaking?"

Equally important, the festival is expected to furnish irrefutable proof that the island city, though geographically isolated from the Western-democratic world, stands—in an artistic as well as in a political sense—in the forefront of the current struggle against Communist control and oppression.

● *William Keefe is Deputy Chief, Public Relations Branch, HICOG.*

Soviet Leader Transmits Resolution of Friendship

[Released to the press on August 6]

The President on August 6 instructed the immediate publication of the text of a message to him from His Excellency Nikolai Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The message was transmitted by President Shvernik earlier the same day through the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington, which sent it to Secretary of State Acheson under cover of a note to him.

TEXT OF TRANSMITTING NOTE

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I should be grateful if you would transmit to Mr. Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, the enclosed letter of reply from N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, dated August 6 of this year and resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Accept, [etc.]

*Chargé d' Affaires ad interim of the
USSR in the USA
BORIS I. KARAVAEV*

His Excellency
DEAN G. ACHESON
*Secretary of State
United States of America*

Text of President Shvernik's Letter

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 7, 1951, and of the enclosed resolution of the Congress of the United States of America and to transmit to you a resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This resolution expresses the feelings of sincere friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union toward the peoples of the whole world—it speaks of the fact that the Soviet people is unified in its attempts to establish a stable peace and to eliminate the threat of a new war.

The Soviet people has no basis for doubting that the American people also do not want war.

However, the Soviet people know well that there exist in some states forces which are striving to unleash a new world war, in which the circles in question see the source of their own enrichment. The peoples of the Soviet Union believe that there will be no war if the peoples take into their own hands preservation of peace and defend it to the end, unmasking the attempts of those forces which have interests in war and which are trying to draw the people into another war.

I share your opinion that a desire for peace and brotherhood exists in the hearts of a majority of people. Therefore, governments which not with words but with deeds are striving to support peace must encourage by every means the peaceful strivings of their people.

The Soviet Government assists in every way the unification of the efforts of the Soviet people fighting for peace with the efforts of the peoples of other countries. It hospitably receives communications of peace from any country and by every means contributes to the intercourse of the Soviet people with the peoples of other countries, placing no barriers in the path.

There is no doubt that friendship between peoples which is mentioned in your communication pre-supposes the development of political, economic and cultural relations and connections between peoples on a basis of equal rights. There is also no doubt that a most important step on this road must be the elimination of any discrimination with regard to the Soviet Union on the part of the American authorities.

The duty of all peace-loving peoples consists in steadfastly carrying on a policy of war prevention and preservation of peace, of not permitting arms races, of attaining limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons with the establishment of inspection over the implementation of such a prohibition, and of cooperating in the conclusion of a Five Power Pact for the strengthening of peace.

The conclusion of such a pact would have an exceptionally important significance in the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the strengthening of peace among peoples. Such a pact would raise the confidence of all peoples in the preservation of peace and, moreover, would permit the possibility of limiting armaments, of lightening the burden of military expenditures, which lie with all their heaviness on the peoples' shoulders.

In implementing the indicated measures the American people will always find full cooperation on the part of

the Soviet people, who unalterably defend the cause of peace.

I hope that the text of the resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be brought to the attention of the American people.

I take this occasion to request you to transmit to the American people my greetings and good wishes from the people of the Soviet Union.

Moscow, August 6, 1951

NIKOLAI SHVERNIK
*President of the Presidium of
the Supreme Soviet of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics*

His Excellency

HARRY S. TRUMAN

President of the United States of America

RESOLUTION OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR

Being informed of the joint resolution adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the USA, which was transmitted together with a letter from Mr. Truman, President of the USA, on July 7 of this year, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, combining the work of both Houses—the Council of the Union and the Council of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, considers it necessary to make the following statement:

1. Expressing the will of the peoples of the Soviet Union for peace, the Soviet Government always conducts a policy directed toward strengthening peace and establishing friendly relations between states. The principle of this policy was laid down in the Peace Decree adopted by the Second Congress of Soviets on November 11, 1917, as soon as the Soviet State was formed. Since that time the foreign policy of the Soviet Union has remained unchanged, being directed toward the strengthening of peace and friendly relations among peoples.

After the Second World War, when, as the result of the joint efforts of the allies, the forces of the aggressors were smashed, the aggressive states were disarmed, an international organization was established for the maintenance of peace and the prevention of the outbreak of any new aggression, conditions were created for the establishment of a lasting peace. As is known, in the matter of strengthening international security the Soviet Government assumed the initiative, coming forth with a proposal for general reduction in armaments, including as its primary mission the prohibition of the production and utilization of atomic energy for war purposes.

Subsequently, in defending the cause of peace and expressing the inflexible determination of peoples to prevent the threat of a new war, the Soviet Government has twice introduced a proposal that the United States, Great Britain, China, France, and the Soviet Union unite their efforts for the purpose of supporting international peace and security and conclude a peace pact among themselves. The initiative of the Soviet Government met with fervent support and approval on the part of the peace-loving peoples of the entire world. The Soviet people cannot understand what peace-loving motives the Government of the USA can have in hitherto rejecting the proposal of the Soviet Government for the conclusion of a peace pact between the five powers.

After the outbreak of the military conflict in Korea and the open armed intervention of the USA in Korea, the Soviet Union made repeated proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict. Recently the Soviet Union again advanced a proposal to put an end to the bloodshed in Korea which has even led to negotiations for an armistice and a cessation of military activities in Korea.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union is based on the full and unconditional support of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in which there are no classes and groups which are interested in unleashing a war. The Soviet Union has no aggressive plans and does not threaten any country or any peoples. The armed forces of the Soviet Union are not waging war anywhere and are not taking part in any military actions. The peoples of the Soviet Union are completely absorbed in executing the tasks of peaceful construction. The Soviet State is developing the construction of magnificent hydroelectric stations and irrigation systems and is creating conditions for the steady future improvement of the standard of living of the population of the country.

2. In the resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the USA it is stated that the American people deeply regret the presence of "artificial barriers" that separate them from the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR must state that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union does not place any obstacles in the way of friendship of the Soviet people with the American people or with other peoples, and does not create any obstacles to the establishment of business, trade and friendly relations between them.

However, this cannot be said of the foreign policy that is being conducted by the organs of authority of the USA. This is proven not only by such facts as the systematic refusal on the part of the American authorities to issue visas for entry into the USA to agents of Soviet culture and their expulsion in spite of permits for entering the USA previously received through legal channels, but also a number of other measures of the Government of the USA of a discriminatory character with respect to the Soviet Union. For example, this is confirmed by the following facts:

(a) In December 1949 the American Immigration Authorities on the Virgin Islands, without any justification, issued an order by which the crews of two Soviet fishing vessels, the *Trepang* and the *Perlamutr*, which had called at St. Thomas for minor repairs and taking on water, were forbidden to come ashore.

(b) In July 1950 in the port of Baltimore the Soviet SS *Krasnodar* was subjected to an indiscriminate search by the American authorities, and in violation of generally accepted international custom police agents remained on board the steamship after the search until the very moment when it put to sea.

(c) On March 18, 1948 the American authorities arbitrarily seized the Soviet vessel *Rossiya* which had arrived in New York and which is state property of the Soviet Union, on the grounds of searching for two particular passengers of this vessel.

(d) In March 1949 the Immigration Authorities in New York proposed to the Soviet representatives who were present at the Congress of Cultural and Scientific Workers of the USA in Defense of Peace, to leave the United States within a week under the threat of application of administrative measures against them in case they did not comply with this order.

(e) In October 1950 at the Brumm airport in New York two Soviet diplomatic couriers were detained in spite of the fact that they had American diplomatic visas on their passports.

(f) In March 1951 the Department of Commerce issued an order to annul the licensing for exporting scientific and technical literature to the Soviet Union.

(g) Recently in front of the building of the Mission of the USSR at the United Nations in New York there have been gathering, with the connivance of the police, gangs of hooligans who interfere with the normal work of the Mission and threaten the personal security of its members. On the second of August the First Secretary of the Mission, A. S. Polyanski, who possesses diplomatic immunity, was, on his exit from the Mission, subjected before the eyes of the police to an attack by hooligans who hit him on the head with sticks.

(h) On the 23rd of June of this year, only a few days before the President of the United States of America sent the Resolution of the Congress of the USA to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N. M. Shvernik, the Government of the United States of America denounced the Trade Agreement concluded between the USSR and the USA in 1937.

(i) On June 2 of this year a law was passed by the Congress which demanded that countries receiving so-called economic and financial aid from the USA practically eliminate trade with the Soviet Union and with the countries of the Peoples' Democracy under threat of termination of this aid.

(j) The prohibited lists published on June 7 of this year in connection with this law include almost all goods entering into international trade.

(k) On August 2, even after the approach of the Congress of the USA to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the House of Representatives of the Congress passed a new law which, under the pretext of prohibiting shipments of strategic materials, provides for measures directed toward the termination of trade with the Soviet Union and with countries friendly to the Soviet Union.

The discriminatory measures in the trade field indicated above have led to the result that the exchange of goods between the USSR and the USA over the past five years beginning with 1946 has dropped more than six times and has reached an almost non-existent level.

Thus all these facts bear witness that on the part of the organs of power of the United States of America there is carried on a policy of discrimination toward the USSR and artificial barriers are being set up which interfere with the free intercourse of the Soviet and American peoples and which are pushing our countries apart from each other.

There arises a legitimate question how to reconcile the statements contained in the resolution of the Congress of the USA regarding the necessity for the elimination of barriers in relations between the peoples of the two countries with the above mentioned acts of the American authorities.

The Soviet people have no doubt that the American people, like all other peoples, do not want war. However, as history shows, questions of peace and war are not always decided by the people. The statements of many responsible representatives of the Government of the United States of America, and also of members of the Congress of the USA, contain direct appeals for the unleashing of aggressive war against the peoples of the USSR, for the use of weapons of mass destruction against the peaceful population. Such statements, which contradict not only the interests of peace but also the elementary requirements of human morality, must call forth condemnation on the part of the Congress of the United States.

3. The Government of the United States of America came forth as the initiator of the establishment of the North Atlantic military union directed, it is clear, against the USSR. It has established a wide network of military bases on foreign territory near the frontiers of the USSR and, in infringement of obligations taken upon itself, is putting into effect the remilitarization of Western Germany and is reestablishing Japanese militarism. At the same time there is being implemented in the United States of America a gigantic armament program.

The Government of the USA has unalterably refused all proposals of the Soviet Government aimed at strengthening peace and international security. Thus, up to this time there has not been achieved an agreement for the conclusion of a Peace Pact between the Five Powers, for the prohibition of atomic weapons and for the establishment of inspection over the implementation of this prohibition, and also for the limitation of armaments and armed forces. In the Resolution of the Congress the thought is set forth that now the path is open for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. At the same time there is no doubt that only after the prohibition of

atomic weapons can atomic energy actually be used for peaceful purposes, for the welfare of peoples.

The Soviet people are daily convinced that the policy and actions of the Government of the United States of America diverge from its verbal declarations regarding the preservation of peace, and equally from the peace-loving desires of the American people, and that there are being established conditions for the further worsening of relations with the Soviet Union, although no danger has threatened and does not threaten the United States from the Soviet Union.

4. It goes without saying that one can only welcome the approach of the Congress of the U.S. to the Soviet people and its appeal for the strengthening of friendly relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. However, an approach by words with an appeal for cooperation in the improvement of relations between the USSR and the USA and in the strengthening of international peace can give positive results only in the event that there is no divergency between it and the deeds of the Government of the USA, the policy and actions of the Government of the United States of America.

However, inasmuch as the Congress of the USA states that it is seeking a path toward the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, it can have no doubts that such attempts by the Congress will find a response in the peace-loving efforts of the Soviet people and the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet considers that one of the serious steps on this road could be the elimination of the discrimination toward the Soviet Union in all fields of international relationships which hinder normal relations between our countries.

A still more important step in the matter of improving relations between our countries and strengthening peace between peoples could be the conclusion of a Peace Pact between the Five Powers, to which could also adhere other states which are striving to strengthen peace.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has no doubt that all peoples striving for the preservation of peace would greet with great satisfaction the conclusion of such a pact.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet expresses the hope that the Congress of the United States of America will bring the present Resolution to the attention of the American people.

AUGUST 6, 1951.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House August 9]

The Government of the Soviet Union has replied to the resolution of the United States Congress declaring the friendship of our people for the Soviet peoples and our deep desire to achieve world peace. The Soviet Government withheld this resolution from the people of the Soviet Union for more than a month—although, of course, some of them heard it over the Voice of America. Now, the Soviet Government has finally released the resolution through Soviet newspapers and over the Soviet radio.

I am glad they did this, as millions of Soviet citizens can now hear and read for themselves the resolution of friendship enacted by the representatives of the American people.

Mr. Shvernik's reply, naturally, was released in our country as soon as it was received, since in a free country there is no reason or desire to withhold such information from the people. I noted

with special interest the statement in Mr. Shvernik's letter that the Soviet Government places no barriers in the path of the intercourse of the Soviet people with the people of other countries. This has not been true in the past—witness the rigid prohibitions laid down by the Soviet Government against people from the Soviet Union traveling abroad and people from other countries traveling in the Soviet Union, the rigid restrictions imposed by the Soviet Government on the reading of books and magazines and newspapers from outside of the Soviet Union by Soviet people, the large-scale and costly effort by the Soviet Government to “jam” the radio broadcasts of the Voice of America and other free radios, the prevention by the Soviet Government of Russian wives of citizens of other countries from leaving the Soviet Union, and many other barriers preventing travel and communication between the Soviet Union and other countries. I will be particularly interested to see whether the Soviet Government means what it says, and now intends to change these policies.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY ACHESON

[Released to the press August 8]

I am glad to note that the Soviet Government has finally seen fit to release the text of the Congressional Resolution expressing the friendship of the American people for the peoples of the Soviet Union which was transmitted by President Truman to Mr. Shvernik over a month ago. This is a step forward. The peoples of the U.S.S.R. have now seen, in striking contrast to what they are continuously told by their own Government, an assurance that the American people and the Government of the United States are earnestly seeking a real peace. The members of Congress deserve our thanks for wisely adopting the resolution which made it possible to get this truth to the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

In expressing satisfaction over the Soviet Government's disclosure of the Congressional Resolution of peace and friendship, let me add the hope that this may be the first of many actions to permit the peoples of the Soviet Union to catch up with the facts of the world situation, particularly with respect to the attitudes and policies of other peoples and their Governments.

The Iron Curtain remains a basic obstacle to the attainment of that peace which will ease the tension in people's minds everywhere. It is vital that it not merely be penetrated occasionally by a ray of truth but that it some day cease to exist—and the sooner the better for the realization of the general hope for a peaceful and secure world.

There is one phrase used by Mr. Shvernik in his letter with which I think we can all agree. That is his reference to the necessity that govern-

ments must encourage by every means the support of peace not just with words but with deeds. These deeds are exactly what we have been awaiting from the Soviet Union. Mr. Shvernik states that the duty of all peace-loving peoples consists in steadfastly carrying on a policy for the prevention of war and for the preservation of peace, of not permitting an armament race, of attaining the limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons with the establishment of inspection over the implementation of such a prohibition.

Since the end of the war the United Nations, which was ignored in Mr. Shvernik's letter, has been working to attain precisely these objectives. But its work has been obstructed continually by the Soviet Government. If the Soviet Union now wants to reach concrete realistic agreements, all of these objectives can be realized within the United Nations.

However, the Soviet communication brings up again the subject of the vague “Five-Power Pact.” Why only five powers to make peace? We already have a peace pact, not only among five powers but among sixty nations, in the United Nations Charter.

The Soviet communication uses the word “peace” much too loosely. We hold “peace” to be more than a word on a printed page.

“Peace” for us is the opportunity to live our own lives in full liberty and to work together in true friendship with all peoples of this earth towards creation of a better life. “Peace” is freedom and justice and progress for all mankind.

I wish again to invite the Soviet Government to join us wholeheartedly on the United Nations road to peace. The Soviet Government could show its will for peace, not merely in words but by deeds, by joining without reservation in carrying out the programs set forth in three United Nations resolutions which point the way to peace. These are the three key resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1949 and 1950 which set forth the kind of conduct and action necessary to world peace. They are entitled “Essentials of Peace,”¹ “Peace Through Deeds,”² and “Uniting for Peace.”³ Each was approved by the great majority of the nations of the world, but opposed by the Soviet Union and its satellites. I suggest that everyone should reread and study these resolutions, and by “everyone” I mean also the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Will their Government give them the same opportunity that peoples of the free world have had to read and study these important resolutions? That remains to be seen.

The door is wide open to the Soviet Union to participate with the free world in making these resolutions effective.

¹ BULLETIN of Nov. 28, 1949, p. 807.

² BULLETIN of Nov. 13, 1950, p. 767.

³ BULLETIN of Oct. 23, 1950, p. 655.

Export-Import Bank Grants Credit to Spanish National Railway

The grant of a credit not to exceed 7.5 million dollars to the Spanish National Railway System under the authorization contained in Title I, Chapter XI, of the General Appropriation Act of 1951, was announced on July 20 by the Export-Import Bank.

The Spanish National Railways or RENFE (*Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles*), established in 1941 as an autonomous public enterprise, accounts for approximately 80 percent of the mileage of all railroads in Spain, having about 8,000 miles of track, more than 3,000 locomotives, and more than 74,000 freight cars.

The reconstruction of the railway system, a facility of prime importance to the Spanish domestic economy and foreign trade, was begun in 1949 through a plan calling for local expenditures of about 6 billion pesetas, to be financed through public bond issues, and for foreign exchange outlays for essential equipment equivalent to 70 million dollars to be financed mostly on a credit basis. By the end of 1950 more than one-third of the planned local expenditures had been made and approximately two-thirds of the estimated foreign requirements had been placed abroad on either a credit or cash basis.

The Bank's credits of up to 7.5 million dollars are designed to assist RENFE in carrying out essential parts of the reconstruction program by providing financing for three types of purchases: rails and accessories up to 1.3 million dollars; signaling equipment up to 1.2 million dollars; and electric locomotives and substations and other related equipment up to 5 million dollars.

The rails and accessories to be financed under the credit are required to meet the most urgent needs, especially to replace worn out or light rails of sections of the railroad track important to international traffic and to the areas where Spain's major mineral production is located. The signaling equipment is required for two of the seven zones of the RENFE system, the other five zones having already been taken care of through previous arrangements. The locomotives, substations, and other minor equipment are needed to carry out the electrification of two important passes in the line stretching from the French border to the Straits of Gibraltar. Two other important passes on this line have already been electrified, one in 1929 and one in 1945. The electrification of the two passes being financed under the credits will enable the RENFE to remove serious present traffic bottlenecks, increase its traction load, and achieve economies in the use of coal, some of which has had to be imported from abroad.

The terms of the RENFE credit are identical with those of the preceding credits authorized in favor of Spain: the credit bears interest at 3 percent per

annum payable semiannually; the principal to be repaid in 20 years following a period of grace of 5 years; the credit is to be unconditionally guaranteed by the Spanish Government.

New York Polish Information Service Closed in Answer to Polish Actions Against U.S.

[Released to the press August 9]

The Polish Foreign Minister called in the American Ambassador Joseph Flack on August 8 and asked that the activities of the United States Information Service, including distribution of the English and Polish language wireless bulletins, film showings, and library functions, should be terminated as of that date. Since the Polish Government insisted that this was final there was no alternative but to comply with this request.

The United States Government regards this action of the Polish Government as an entirely unwarranted interference with the free exchange of information between nations, an exchange which this Government is always ready to foster on a fair and reciprocal basis. It is recalled, moreover, how much the Polish people appreciated, ever since the United States Information Service was established at Warsaw, the services it performed. There is every reason to believe that these activities in the interest of a better understanding between peoples will be missed by the Polish nation.

The Polish Ambassador here has been summoned today and informed that the Polish Research and Information Service at New York must be closed within 24 hours.

Action Requested for Financing Palestine Refugee Program

[Released to the press by the White House July 27]

The President on July 27 sent identical letters to Kenneth McKellar, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, and Clarence Cannon, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. The text of the letter follows:

I wish to call to your attention a critical situation which now exists with respect to the financing of the Palestine Refugee Program of the United Nations. This program of relief to Arab refugees displaced from Palestine was carried on during the fiscal year 1951 through contributions from participating countries, including a contribution

from the United States of \$25,450,000. The Mutual Security Program now before the Congress includes a request of \$50,000,000 for the United States contribution to this program in the fiscal year 1952.

In the July Joint Resolution making temporary appropriations, no provision was made for the Palestine Refugee Program. The program was carried forward during July, however, through the use of existing stocks and funds from other sources. Available resources are now nearly exhausted.

One of the principal causes of tension in the Near East is the miserable state of the hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees from Palestine. A major step forward was recently made when the Arab League went on record in favor of a massive program of resettlement of Palestinian refugees in the Arab States. Grave damage to this program is likely to result if the present aid program collapses because of a temporary shortage of funds.

I therefore urgently request that the pending continuing resolution provide \$2,000,000 for the month of August and \$3,000,000 for the month of September. Such a contribution is essential to prevent the starvation of many refugees and to avoid a deterioration in the present critical situation in the Near East.

Letter of Credence

Hungary

The newly appointed Minister of Hungary, Dr. Emil Weil, presented his credentials to the President on August 7, 1951. For the text of the Minister's remarks and for the text of the President's reply, see Department of State press release 706 of August 7.

Tripartite Security Treaty To Be Signed

[Released to the press August 8]

The Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America will sign the tripartite security treaty at San Francisco on September 1. The draft of the treaty was initialed by representatives of those Governments at Washington on July 12, 1951, and made public at the same time.¹

This arrangement among the three Governments, as said by President Truman in his statement of April 18, 1951, is one of a series of arrangements toward strengthening the fabric of peace in the Pacific.² It is expected that these will be fol-

lowed in due course by other steps looking toward what the preamble and article VIII of the draft treaty describe as "the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific Area."

As the President announced on July 20, the United States delegation to conclude the tripartite security treaty will be composed of the Secretary of State and Ambassador John Foster Dulles, together with Senator Tom Connally and Senator Alexander Wiley, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, all with plenipotentiary powers. Additional delegates with power to act as alternates to those above named will be Senators John J. Sparkman, H. Alexander Smith, Walter F. George, and Bourke B. Hickenlooper, the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Far Eastern Affairs, and Representatives Mike Mansfield, and Walter H. Judd, the chairman and ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Far Eastern Subcommittee.

Financial Convention With Dominican Republic Terminated

[Released to the press August 9]

The Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, and the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, Luis Francisco Thomen, on August 9 signed an exchange of notes on behalf of their Governments which recognizes the termination of the convention between the Dominican Republic and the United States, signed at Washington on September 24, 1940, and of the accompanying exchanges of notes signed on the same date.

The exchange of notes signed gives recognition to the fact that the Dominican Republic has redeemed in full its external debts of 1922 and 1926 in accordance with the bond contracts. In fulfilling the commitments assumed in connection with these bonds and with certain private claims, the Dominican Republic has fully discharged the last financial obligation to the United States assumed under the terms of the 1940 financial convention. The note signed by the Secretary states that these developments have been noted with great satisfaction by the Government of the United States.

This marks a highly significant event in the economic history of the Dominican Republic. It will be remembered that this island republic required United States assistance to meet its foreign obligations and that the United States managed the Dominican customs until the Dominican Government assumed full control over national finances in 1940 under the terms of the financial convention signed that year.

¹ BULLETIN of July 23, 1951, p. 147.

² BULLETIN of April 30, 1951, p. 699.

The international financial position of the Dominican Republic has shown in recent years continuing improvement and the notes exchanged evidence the success of the Dominican program to extinguish foreign obligations.

Point Four Agricultural Agreements Signed With Land Grant Colleges

[Released to the press July 10]

Technical Cooperation Administrator Henry G. Bennett today announced that agreements have been signed with four land grant colleges for collaboration in Point Four agricultural projects in Latin American countries. This participation will include advanced instruction of trainees, an agricultural extension and home economics project in Brazil, a program to make scientific agricultural publications available to Latin American institutions, and a biometric survey to show the climatic and geographic adaptability of certain farm products.

The participating colleges are the New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College, Purdue University, the University of Minnesota, and North Carolina State College.

The New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College will bring 40 Latin American trainees to New Mexico where they will be given a 1-month course in seminars, lectures, and demonstration on modern farm practices. They will then receive another month's training in the field working on the farms of Spanish-speaking New Mexicans. The courses will start August first. The trainees will be selected by the various countries in cooperation with the United States embassies. They will be chosen from the most outstanding candidates. After completing their studies, they are expected to return to their own countries to undertake training programs there.

Dr. Bennett said that these trainees should form a nucleus for training in their own countries which will bring knowledge of the most modern and effective techniques to their people in the best tradition of the American farm extension service.

The contract with Purdue University is to furnish a farm extension and a home economics expert for the Fazenda Ipanema in the State of São Paulo in Brazil. The Government of Brazil requested Point Four cooperation in its program of farm extension and home economics training and Purdue University was asked to furnish the experts. Fazenda Ipanema is also the center of a project in which American experts train Brazilians in mechanized farming.

Minnesota University has agreed to cooperate with Point Four and the Department of Agriculture to make scientific agricultural publications

available to scientists in the countries cooperating under Point Four. Dr. Bennett said:

Progress in improving crops and agricultural methods in countries where the Technical Cooperation Administration has projects in operation requires that institutions there have the scientific literature available for information on the latest advances in the rest of the world. The agreement with Minnesota University provides for a field service consultant to select suitable depositories in co-operating countries through surveys and investigation of agricultural research institutions and to aid them in establishing usable files and catalogues.

The Committee on the distribution of experimental station publications to foreign countries of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges has expressed interest in this project and has promised cooperation.

The Library of the Department of Agriculture will receive the information from the field staff and will indicate the appropriate experiment field stations in the United States to supply the publications to countries with comparable soil and climatic conditions.

North Carolina has contracted with the Department of Agriculture under a Point Four project to furnish biometric surveys in cooperation with the Department in areas to be decided upon as the need arises. These surveys are designed to afford accurate information as to the seeds and plants suitable to certain climatic, soil, and physical conditions. They will show the types and species of plants which can be successfully grown in areas where food crops are insufficient for local needs or to furnish economically sound new products.

Dr. Bennett recalled that the first Point Four agreement with a land grant college was signed with the University of Arkansas last April. It provided for an extensive cooperative agricultural program with the Republic of Panama in which the technicians will be furnished by the University.

Army Mission Agreement With Venezuela

There was signed on August 10 by Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Antonio Martín Araujo, Ambassador of Venezuela to the United States, an agreement providing for the detail of personnel of the United States Army to serve as an advisory mission in Venezuela. The agreement is to continue in force for 4 years from the date of signature, and may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Venezuela.

The agreement is similar to numerous other agreements in force between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps to advise the armed forces of those countries.

A Critical Review of Our Economy

Statement by Isador Lubin

*U.S. Representative in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations*¹

[Excerpts]

Before the invasion of Korea a year ago, our efforts had been chiefly concentrated on expanding civilian production and on maintaining high levels of employment in order that we might further increase our standards of living at home and assist the free countries of the world to restore and enhance their standards of living. By June 1950 our industrial production had risen to the highest point since 1945, surpassing the previous postwar record, established during 1948.

The healthy state of our economy was also reflected in the employment situation. In June 1950—before the attack on Korea—the number of nonagricultural workers had climbed to nearly 52½ million. This was a new all-time high for that month. Unemployment also had declined. It fell by over a million in 6 months. At midyear, 1950, the economic outlook generally was for further growth in production and employment.

It is worth emphasizing again that this favorable outlook was not dependent upon an accelerated defense program. Before the attack on Korea, our economy had reached the highest levels in its peacetime history. Actually, the necessity for embarking upon substantial diversions of our resources to assure the security of the free world subjected our economy to undesirable strains.

While we were occupied with peaceful pursuits at home, before the attack on Korea, we did not neglect the economic problems of other free nations. We continued our cooperation with the countries of Western Europe in the reconstruction of their war-shattered economies. Through financial and technical assistance we continued to aid the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

¹Made before the Economic and Social Council at Geneva, Switzerland, on Aug. 2 and released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the U.N. on the same date.

During the period from July 1950 to July 1951, there was a substantial increase in production from the high levels already attained. The total output of goods and services in real terms, that is, after full allowance for price changes, increased by about 10 percent between the second quarter of 1950 and the second quarter of 1951. In other words, output increased from an annual rate of about 300 billion dollars to about 330 billion dollars at constant prices. This represented the highest level of production ever recorded, exceeding even the peak year of World War II.

Effect of Increased Demand

The sudden increase in demand had an inevitable immediate effect on our price structure. Prices, which had risen only moderately during the first half of 1950, climbed rapidly with the expansion of total demand after the attack on Korea. There were sharp increases during the summer of 1950, followed by a short period of relative stability. A further upward movement occurred between November 1950 and February 1951. Beginning in February the accumulated effects of the various measures taken to restrain inflation began to be felt. The rise in prices was checked. In fact there were some declines in the period between February and June, especially in wholesale prices.

Three major developments, then, have marked the course of the United States economy during the first half of the current year. In chronological order they were: first, a brief renewal of the general upsurge of demand and of prices. Next, the further elaboration of a broad structure of economic controls, followed by an abatement of inflationary pressures. And, finally, there was a significant expansion of total production with a more rapid expansion of defense production. As the President pointed out in his recent midyear

economic report to the Congress, the fact that we have continued to expand output without inflation is a salient fact about economic developments since the early part of this year.

We do not regard these accomplishments, however, as affording us any ground for complacency. As I have stated, during the second quarter of 1951, defense expenditures reached an annual rate of over 35 billion dollars. Present schedules call for an annual rate of over 65 billion dollars by the middle of 1952. The enlargement of the security program, together with the necessary requirements of other free nations, will inevitably place strains on many parts of our economy. During the next year, we cannot increase our total output at the same rate as defense production will have to be increased. In the case of many basic commodities, increased security and related requirements will appreciably reduce the amounts available for our civilian consumption. As a result of our determination to protect ourselves against possible aggression, we were faced in the summer of 1950 with potential shortages and inflationary pressures. To combat these difficulties my Government undertook a comprehensive program for expanding production, for controlling inflation, and for the equitable distribution of materials and production in scarce supply.

To these ends, we have developed a series of closely interrelated economic policies. We have undertaken (1) to increase productivity and total production; (2) to bring spending by consumers and business as nearly as possible into line with available supplies of consumer and producer goods; and (3) to distribute raw materials and productive resources with relation to the essentiality of domestic and international requirements.

From the beginning of the present emergency, the United States Government has emphasized the importance of expanding productive capacity.

Nor have we concentrated solely upon expanding the production of raw materials or industrial commodities. My Government has also taken steps to increase production of agricultural commodities in response to increased demand. The program of the United States Department of Agriculture calls for the highest total production of agricultural commodities in history. The largest increases in output are being sought for such products as cotton, corn, wheat, and rice. In recent months, as the impact of the security program on the economy has become more marked, we have made notable progress in developing a many-sided program for keeping inflationary pressures in check. This many-sided program has included fiscal and credit measures, direct price and wage controls, and allocations of scarce materials to meet essential needs.

In the fiscal field we have taken a number of steps. In September 1950, increases in individual and corporate income taxes were enacted. At the beginning of 1951 an excess profits tax, retroactive

to June 1950, was also enacted. It is estimated that these tax increases will produce 8 to 9 billion dollars a year. A new tax program is now under consideration which is designed to produce another 7 to 10 billion dollars annually. This program calls for higher personal income tax rates, higher corporate income tax rates, and increased excise taxes. In the fiscal year just ended, cash receipts for the Federal Government from these taxes aggregated 48 billion dollars. Eighty percent of this amount came from direct taxes on individuals and corporations. By placing greatest reliance on personal and corporate income taxes we are seeking to distribute the total tax burden equitably.

While expanding defense expenditures, we are mindful of the need to economize in other directions. However, we are determined not to curtail public social services such as education and health which are fundamental to our social well-being and economic strength. That strength, we realize, depends upon our human resources even more than upon our physical plant.

Our price regulations, it should be emphasized, apply to export prices as well as to domestic prices. If the prices which foreign consumers have to pay in their own countries for American products are so far above our controlled export prices as to warrant complaints on their part, the blame must be put where it properly belongs. The responsibility clearly does not rest with the United States.

The inflationary pressure exerted by the course of import prices has given us much concern. The prices of our imports have risen much faster than the prices of our exports. Let me cite a few striking figures. Between the first half of 1950 and March 1951, the average price of all imports into the United States rose by 34 percent; during this same period export prices rose by 16 percent. To put this in other words, in March 1951, a given amount of exports bought, on the average, 14 percent fewer imports than in the first half of 1950. If comparisons are made with the prewar period of 1936-38, the ratio of import and export prices in early 1951 was 46 percent more favorable to the suppliers of imports to the United States than during that prewar period.

The United States is fully aware that the joint strength of the free world requires not only military strength, but also moral strength, economic strength, and above all unity of ultimate purpose and that all of these factors must be taken into account in determining the use of our resources.

In the field of raw materials, the United States, in cooperation with other nations, is seeking through the International Materials Conference to deal with the problem of world shortages through common action. The Conference has already agreed upon the establishment of national allocation arrangements for sulphur, molybdenum, and tungsten.² This is an encouraging manifesta-

² BULLETIN of July 30, 1951, p. 192.

tion of what can be accomplished through international cooperation and good will. The United States delegation wishes to point out, not without some satisfaction, that of the three commodities concerning which agreement as to allocation has been reached, the United States is the principal producer of two, namely, sulphur and molybdenum. The United States is also the major

source of that portion of the world supply of these commodities that would move in international trade under the allocation plans.

We are convinced that equitable distribution of burdens and sacrifices is of "high importance for the attainment of the over-all objective of economic strength and morale in the free countries."

Twenty-fifth Report of U.N. Command Operations in Korea

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1-15, 1951¹

U.N. doc. S/2277
Transmitted August 3, 1951

I herewith submit report number 25 of the United Nations Command Operations in Korea for the period 1-15 July, inclusive. United Nations Command Communiques numbers 931-945, inclusive, provide detailed accounts of these operations.

The preceding report quotes a United Nations Command message broadcast on 30 June to the Commander-in-Chief, Communist forces in Korea, stating that I had been informed that he might desire a meeting to discuss an armistice in Korea. On the first day of July there was broadcast by Peiping radio a joint message from Generals Kim Il Sung of the North Korean Army and Peng Tehuai of the Chinese Communist Army, that their representatives would meet with mine for the conduct of talks concerning the cessation of military action. Their message proposed 10 July as the date of the meeting, and Kaesong near the 38th parallel as the place.

¹ Transmitted to the Security Council by the acting U.S. representative to the Security Council on August 3. For texts of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh reports to the Security Council on U.N. Command operation in Korea, see BULLETIN of Aug. 7, 1950, p. 203; Aug. 28, 1950, p. 323; and Sept. 11, 1950, p. 403; Oct. 2, 1950, p. 534; Oct. 16, 1950, p. 603; Nov. 6, 1950, p. 729; Nov. 13, 1950, p. 759; Jan. 8, 1951, p. 43, and Feb. 19, 1951, p. 304, respectively. The reports which have been published separately as Department of State publications 3935, 3955, 3962, 3978, 3986, 4006, 4015, and 4108 respectively will appear hereafter only in the BULLETIN. The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth reports appear in the BULLETIN of Mar. 19, 1951, p. 470; the fifteenth and sixteenth reports in the BULLETIN of Apr. 16, 1951, p. 625; the seventeenth report in the BULLETIN of Apr. 30, 1951, p. 710; the eighteenth in the BULLETIN of May 7, 1951, p. 755; a special report by the U.N. Commanding General, in the BULLETIN of May 21, 1951, p. 828; the nineteenth report in the BULLETIN of June 4, 1951, p. 910; the twentieth report in the BULLETIN of June 11, 1951, p. 948; the twenty-first report in the BULLETIN of July 2, 1951, p. 30; the twenty-second in the BULLETIN of July 23, 1951, p. 155; the twenty-third and twenty-fourth reports in the BULLETIN of August 13, 1951, p. 265.

On 3 July, calling attention to the fact that delays in initiating the meeting would prolong the fighting and increase the loss of life, I proposed that liaison officers from my headquarters confer with their liaison officers on 5 July to insure satisfactory arrangements for the first meeting of the accredited representatives. Peiping radio on 4 July broadcast the two Communist commanders' agreement to this proposal except for the date, which they suggested be 8 July. Several further exchanges of messages regarding related details led to the meeting of the liaison officers at Kaesong on 8 July, at which time arrangements were discussed for the first conference of the delegations of both forces to be held 10 July.

At Kaesong on this latter date and again on 11 July, the United Nations Command delegation consisting of Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, Major General L. C. Craigie, Major General Henry I. Hodes, Rear Admiral Arleigh A. Burke and Major General Paik, Sun Yup met the Communist delegation of General Nam Il, Major General Lee Sang Jo, Major General Chang Pyong-San, Lt. General Tung Hua and Major General Fang Hsieh. The two meetings were devoted to a discussion of the agenda which each group presented subsequent to the opening remarks by the chief delegates of the opposing forces. The opening remarks of Vice Admiral Joy express the intent and spirit of the United Nations Command in engaging in the armistice talks.

The United Nations Command delegation here present represents and speaks for the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command. It does so fully and solemnly conscious of the great importance to the peoples of the entire world of the discussions begun here today.

It is understood, of course, that hostilities will continue in all areas except in those neutral zones agreed upon, until such time as there is an agreement on the terms governing the armistice, and until such time as an approved armistice commission is prepared to function.

The United Nations Command delegation is prepared to do its part in trying to work out an armistice agreement with representatives of the Communist forces in Korea for the cessation of hostilities in Korea under con-

ditions which will assure against their resumption. This delegation is here for that sole purpose. It will discuss military matters in Korea relating to that subject.

This delegation will not discuss political or economic matters of any kind. This delegation will not discuss military matters unrelated to Korea.

RIDGWAY

Success or failure of negotiations begun here today depends directly upon the good faith of delegations here present. With good faith on both sides there can be created an atmosphere of mutual confidence. In such an atmosphere there is every reason to hope for success. Such an atmosphere can exist where truth prevails.

As the senior United Nations Command delegate and personal representative of the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command, I desire to state with utmost earnestness and emphasis and in language so clear that it cannot be misunderstood that the United Nations Command delegation will act in good faith. We must assume that the representatives of the Communist forces in Korea here present will do likewise.

Within the limits of the conference room, although basic differences in view were revealed, an open and formal atmosphere and general harmony prevailed. However, in the area surrounding the conference room, Communist armed guards were constantly in evidence, and, acting obviously under orders of their superiors, presumed to question and restrict the movement of the United Nations Command delegates and couriers to and about the conference site.

At both the meetings Admiral Joy presented a proposal that international newsmen be admitted to the scene of the conference, emphasizing that they would not be admitted to the conference room. General Nam Il postponed answering. Admiral Joy informed him prior to the recessing of the second session that the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, intended that twenty newsmen form an integral part of the United Nations Command delegation to all subsequent sessions of the armistice conferences.

On 12 July Communist armed guards denied the newsmen access to the conference area. The United Nations Command delegation was instructed to continue to recess until such representation as deemed proper by me was admitted to the conference area. Inasmuch as no change in the Communist attitude had been indicated by 13 July, I dispatched to the Communist commanders a review of the proposals that I or my representatives had made which would have produced in the conference area absolutely neutral conditions without restraints being imposed by either party. Though our proposals leading to these ends had been rejected or ignored, our delegation, in the interest of avoiding unnecessary bloodshed, had proceeded to the first two conferences. I informed the Communist commanders that the negotiations could proceed successfully only under conditions guaranteeing equality of treatment to the negotiators, removing the restrictions which had impeded the movement of United Nations delegates and couriers and removing armed personnel from the conference site. My recommended

means for attaining these conditions was the establishment of a neutral zone around Kaesong free of armed personnel and the exclusion of armed personnel from routes to the zone.

To this latter recommendation the Communist leaders agreed on 14 July. The talks were resumed in a two-to-four o'clock meeting the afternoon of 15 July.

Concurrent with the armistice talks, military operations continued. Neither side undertook large-scale operations, but there were numerous small-unit contacts as United Nations reconnaissance patrols sought to gain firm intelligence on enemy dispositions.

On the western part of the front, from Changdan to Kumhwa, United Nations patrols advanced up to six miles before eliciting counteraction. Bitter opposition was consistently encountered in the Otan-Amhyon area, astride the Imjin River where every United Nations approach drew violent reaction from hostile groups of substantial strength, well supported by artillery and mortars. On the fifty mile front from Kumhwa eastward to Changjong, the enemy screening forces remained within one or two miles of the United Nations front, and promptly disputed advance by United Nations patrols. Action was virtually continuous to the north and east of Kumhwa where the enemy undertook persistent probing attacks at rates of two to four per night, usually executed by platoons or companies, relatively well supported by artillery and mortar fire. Farther east, numerous local thrusts and counterthrusts occurred south of Chuk-tong and Hoegok. In the Pia area, there was evidence of increased artillery strength, and to the south of Changjong, small enemy units made several light probing attacks. Front lines remained stable throughout the period, except for a slight southward adjustment on the extreme east flank. The front extended from Munsan northeast to Kumhwa, eastward to Wolsan, and northeast to the vicinity of Pohang.

The most significant military development during the period was continuance of hostile activities which heretofore have presaged a new major offensive. The enemy continued to augment his supply installations, particularly near the central and eastern fronts, and markedly increased the artillery and mortar support to practically all his forward elements as far east as Pia. Vehicle sightings have reached proportions similar to those which preceded earlier major offensives, and once more there are indications through prisoners of war that fresh forces are being readied for action. On the other hand, the extensive system of anti-tank defenses previously noted opposite the western front has been extended more than forty miles eastward to the vicinity of Pia, and now covers all trafficable north-south routes except those along the east coast.

Guerrilla strength in United Nations rear areas increased slightly, but the level of guerrilla activ-

ity remained unchanged. Although the enemy is still striving to increase the strength and effectiveness of these forces, his efforts are largely negated by United Nations security forces and the fact that the guerrilla forces must devote primary attention to defense and survival.

United Nations carrier-based and Marine shore-based aircraft were active in daily close air support of United Nations ground forces and in operations designed to interdict road and rail movement of enemy personnel and supplies throughout North Korea. A day-long strike of carrier-based aircraft on targets in the Wonsan area featured the interdiction program.

A sizeable destroyer and frigate group, concentrated in the Wonsan area, conducted daily naval gunfire interdiction operations against bridges, tunnels, roads, and rail crossings in the vicinity of that important communications hub. Smaller forces conducted similar operations periodically in the Songjin and Chongjin areas with effective results. Enemy shore batteries in these areas continued active, but their efforts failed to interfere seriously with the operations of United Nations surface forces.

Frequent opportunities for naval gunfire support of United Nations ground forces were afforded on the east coast of Korea during the period of this report. Destroyer, cruiser and battleship types were employed in these operations, which achieved gratifying results.

United Nations surface forces and carrier based aircraft on the west coast of Korea directed particular attention to the interdiction of enemy small boat and junk traffic, destroying substantial numbers of enemy small-craft.

Check mine-sweeping operations were continued on both coasts of Korea, primarily for the protection of ships engaged in shore bombardment and gunfire support. Drifting mines continue to menace shipping in the sea of Japan.

The medium bombers of the United States Far East Air Forces conducted operations against enemy-held airfields, troop and supply concentrations and rail and highway lines of communication. Following the initial heavy damage to the airfields by the B-29's, the task of keeping the fields unserviceable was assumed by the light bombers and fighter bombers, the former operating by night and the latter striking in low-level attacks using bombs, rockets, napalm and machine-gun fire.

During the latter part of the period the medium bombers, while concentrating their effort upon marshalling yards along the enemy's main supply routes, have blasted enemy troops near the front lines with air-bursting bombs using radar techniques.

The interdiction efforts of the United States Fifth Air Force, including the shore-based United States Marines and the South African Squadron, were devoted to effective multiple cuts of railroads

and highways and destroying bridges. Continued emphasis was placed on seeking out and destroying the enemy's rolling stock and vehicles on a round-the-clock basis, flare dropping planes assisting in the night operations. Close support and armed reconnaissance missions decreased over previous periods, due to the somewhat limited nature of ground operations. Sorties made available by this cutback were applied in hostile rear areas to discourage the build-up of supplies and equipment during the armistice negotiations.

The MIG-15s were encountered as far south as Pyongyang and the count of destroyed or damaged MIGs increased by over fourteen during this period with damage sustained by only 2 F-86s.

Transport aircraft including C-47s of the Royal Hellenic Air Force continued their daily efforts despite periods of bad weather. With the decrease in ground action and concomitant build-up of United Nations supply stocks in the forward areas the requirement for airlift lessened.

The continued willingness of the United Nations to arrange discussions leading to the restoration of peace have been fully reported throughout Korea by leaflets, newssheets, loudspeaker and radio broadcasts. To insure wide understanding and recognition of the facts, regular publicity has been given to the actual military situation and to the serious defeats inflicted upon the aggressors prior to their engaging in armistice discussions. Continuing broadcasts and leaflet air-drops are informing civilians and enemy forces daily of the United Nations leadership in efforts to restore peace and to prevent renewal of Communist aggression.

U.N. Commander Praises Work of Civilian Specialists

On August 1 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following statement by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, dealing with the work of the civilian specialists provided by certain specialized agencies of the United Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies for service with the U.N. Civil Assistance Command in Korea:

Shortly after the attack on the Republic of Korea by North Korean Communist Forces in June 1950, it became evident that the newly established Republic of Korea would be unable to cope with the momentous problems created by the thousands of civilians fleeing before the advancing enemy forces. Reports began to reflect outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid, dysentery, and cholera, which if unchecked would have not only ravaged the civilian population of South Korea, but also would have seriously endangered the safety of the United Nations military personnel fighting to repel the invading forces.

In response to an appeal by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, those humanitarian organizations devoted to the principles of relieving human suffering, the League of Red Cross Societies, the World Health Organization, and the International Refugee Organization made available to the United Nations Command specialists in public health, welfare, sanitation, and relief to assure that the level of health and welfare of the civilian population was maintained in accordance with humanitarian principles. Around this core of specialists and such military persons as could be spared from combat duty was formed the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea. That the work of this organization has been successful is demonstrated by the facts that there have been no major outbreaks of disease, no widespread starvation, and a minimum of unrest in South Korea, where almost 5 million of the 21 million population are displaced from their former homes.

The civilian specialists in the United Nations Civil Assistance Command represent 13 different nationalities. The World Health Organization and the International Refugee Organization have furnished 36 health and welfare officers and sanitary engineers. The National Red Cross societies of the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, and Canada have also furnished

3-man units, each consisting of a health officer, a welfare officer, and a sanitary engineer. To cope with the increased problems of employment and labor, the International Labor Organization has recently made available two advisers to assist the Korean Government in this field. The frequently recurring problems among the civil population, arising at widely separated points, have required that these men devote their efforts to assisting the Korean population without regard to the normal inclination to work with one's own countrymen.

The work of the Civil Assistance Command is not only essential to the success of military forces but is also of vital importance to insure the total success of the tasks undertaken by the United Nations in Korea. The success of military operations affects only indirectly the individual Korean civilian. The lasting impression of the United Nations concern for the individual Korean will be made through the efforts of the United Nations organization and other humanitarian groups to provide the minimum necessities of life. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, is firmly convinced that organizations having representation in the United Nations Civil Assistance Command in Korea can be proud of the accomplishments of their personnel in Korea. Their untiring, impartial efforts have set an example for free people everywhere.

Armistice Negotiations in Korea

Message From the U.N. Commander to the North Korean and Chinese Communist Commanders¹

[AUGUST 7, 1951]

[Excerpts]

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway on August 7 acknowledged receipt of the Communist reply of August 6² with the following message:

You state orders have *again* been issued to your Kaesong area guards to adhere strictly to the regulation that no armed guards would enter the conference area. . . .

I have also noted that you describe such incidents as minor, accidental, and trivial. Such incidents are of fundamental importance as I have before pointed out. Incidents are neither minor nor trivial . . .

The accidental nature [of the incident] is in doubt since mortar and machine-gun squads in violation of your agreement were present with their equipment in a neutral area, whereas the only armed forces in the neutral area were to be those required for military police functions. . . . It must be clearly understood that my acceptance of a resumption of armistice talks is conditional on complete compliance with your guarantees of the neutralization of the Kaesong area.

Any further failure in this regard will be interpreted as a deliberate move on your part to terminate the armistice negotiations . . . I await your acceptance of this condition . . .

¹The full text of this message was not available as the BULLETIN went to press.

²BULLETIN of Aug. 13, 1951, p. 270.

Message From the Senior North Korean Delegate to the Senior U.N. Delegate

[AUGUST 8, 1951]

At 3 p. m., August 7, a supply truck of our delegation, with white cloth over its hood and carrying a white flag in conformity with agreement, encountered two airplanes of your side six kilometers north of Sibyon, while on its way from Kaesong to Pyongyang. These airplanes of your side circled for a long time above the truck of our delegation and machine-gunned the truck twice consecutively, destroying its engine and incapacitating the truck. We have full proof to substantiate the above fact.

In the preparatory meeting of the liaison officers of both sides on July 8, it was clearly and definitely agreed that airplanes of your side should not attack trucks of our delegation carrying white flags. On July 21 our liaison officer called the attention of your side to the fact that four supply trucks of our delegation carrying white flags had been attacked by airplanes of your side at Hwangju and Sariwon. Your side assured again at that time that thenceforth trucks of our delegation with white flags and white cloth over their hoods would not be attacked.

The above-mentioned fact is obviously a clear violation of the agreement between both sides. It is worth while to point out that this is a further violation of the agreement which followed closely the shooting at Panmunjom neutral zone by your armed personnel. I hereby lodge

a grave protest on this matter with you and hope that you will guarantee against recurrence of any such violation of the agreement.

GEN. NAM IL.

Message from the Senior U.N. Delegate to the Senior North Korean Delegate

[August 8, 1951]

I have received your letter complaining of an air attack made on one of your vehicles at Sibyon, approximately thirty-five miles northeast of Kaesong. Your complaint is completely without validity. On 8 July your senior liaison officer, Colonel Chang, was told verbally by the senior United Nations Command liaison officer, Colonel Kinney, that vehicles serving your delegation at Kaesong would be exempt from attack if prior notification of their route and time of travel were provided the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, and if such vehicles were plainly marked with white. In addition, Colonel Kinney, senior United Nations Command liaison officer, furnished Colonel Chang, senior Communist liaison officer, the foregoing in writing. I quote from the information sheet for the Communist liaison officer, given to Colonel Chang by Colonel Kinney on 8 July:

"A Communist convoy marked with white crosses will not be attacked by United Nations forces in transit to and from Kaesong at such time and over such route as is communicated to Commander in Chief, United Nations Command."

As a result, you did furnish Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, notification of the time and route of transit of your convoy proceeding to Kaesong on 9 July, thus indicating your understanding of the requirement for notification. In addition, on 21 July Colonel Kinney again informed Colonel Chang that notification of the time and route of travel of your vehicles between Pyongyang and Kaesong was a necessary prerequisite to exemption from attack. Again Colonel Chang indicated his understanding of this requirement by complaining that it was difficult to communicate such notification in each instance. Colonel Kinney then informed Colonel Chang for the third time that without such notification, exemption from attack could not be guaranteed. You are, of course, aware that communication between your station at Kaesong and the United Nations Command delegation south of the Imjin is maintained constantly.

I note that the location of the attacks you allege is considerably east of the main road between Pyongyang and Kaesong. This fact raises the question in my mind whether your forces are abusing the use of white markings for purposes other than serving your delegation.

As to the report made by Colonel Chang to Colonel Kinney on 8 August of an incident alleged to have occurred at Pumnunjon on 7 August, I note that you delayed more than 24 hours in transmitting this report. This thereby precluded a timely investigation. However, the matter is now being given such consideration as it deserves.

Message From the North Korean and Chinese Communist Commanders to the U.N. Commander

[August 9, 1951]

TO GENERAL RIDGWAY:

Your message of August 7 has been received. We informed you in our reply dated August 6 that "we have again ordered our guards in the Kaesong neutral zone to adhere strictly to the agreement of July 14 and to ensure that incidents violating the agreement shall not occur again."¹ You must be aware that this agreement is the

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 13, 1951, p. 270.

same agreement concerning the neutralization of the Kaesong area referred to in your message of August 7.

As we have seriously ensured the strict adherence to the agreement concerning the neutralization of the Kaesong area, it is inconceivable that there will be any further failure on our part to comply with the agreement, unless you should deliberately fabricate incidents as an excuse to terminate the armistice negotiations.

On our part, we definitely will not terminate the negotiations rashly and irresponsibly without going through the procedural steps of protest, investigation, consultation and settlement, should a similar failure on your part occur.

We continue to hope that you instruct your delegates to come to Kaesong to resume the conference.

KIM IL SUNG,

Supreme Commander of the Korean Peoples Army.

PENG TEH-HUAI,

Commander of the Chinese People's volunteers.

Message from the Senior U.N. Delegate to the Senior North Korean Delegate

[August 10, 1951]

I have been instructed by the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, to resume conference on the basis that it is inconceivable that there will be any failure on your part to comply with the agreement regarding neutralization of Kaesong area as stated in message of 9 August to General Ridgway from General Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-huai. Accordingly, I suggest we resume the conference at 1:30 p. m. 10 August, Seoul time, if weather permits travel by helicopter.

U.N. Communiqué of August 10

The Communist delegation today refused adamantly to:

1. Discuss the battle line area as a possible location of the line of military demarcation.

2. Discuss any line other than the Thirty-eighth Parallel as a possible line of military demarcation.

3. Discuss any other item of the military armistice conference agenda other than item number two.

The blanket renunciation by the Communists came after an historical, unprecedented two-hour-and-eleven-minute period of silence on the part of General Nam Il, during which he failed to respond to Admiral Joy's reaffirmation of his "complete willingness to discuss: (1) a demilitarized zone located generally in the area of the present battlelines and (2) continued willingness to discuss possible adjustments of the proposed zone which thus far has been defined only in general terms."

Admiral Joy completed this statement at 2:44 p. m. and, from that time until 4:55 p. m., there was utter silence on the part of the senior Communist delegate. When it was abundantly apparent that a deadlock was about to ensue, Admiral Joy, still in hopes of finding possible areas of agreement, made a further proposal that the conference temporarily drop discussions on item number two, which deals with the establishment of a military demarcation line and demilitarized zone, and that the delegates proceed to substantive conversation on item number three, dealing with concrete arrangements for the realization of military armistice and the resultant cease-fire.

For the second time during the afternoon, General Nam Il, without equivocation, refused to discuss any point of view other than the Thirty-eighth Parallel and item number two.

The conference will resume tomorrow morning at 11 a. m. [9 p. m. August 10, Eastern daylight time].

U.N. Communiqué of August 11

Another United Nations Command effort to establish possible areas for productive discussion was brusquely rebuffed today by the Communists in the twenty-first session of the military armistice conference at Kaesong.

General Nam Il brusquely rejected Admiral Joy's invitation during the morning session that the Communists indicate on a map their concept of a demilitarized zone based on the present battle line and the over-all military situation.

The remainder of today's session was devoted largely to another reiteration by General Nam Il of his single and inflexible proposal for solutions to item number two of the agenda.

There was no progress made today toward the conclusion of a mutually acceptable military armistice. The twenty-second session will be held tomorrow at 11 a. m. (Seoul time) [9 p. m. August 11, Eastern daylight time].

U.N. Communiqué of August 12

The relationship to the present battle line of both United Nations Command's generalized area for the location of the military demarcation line, and the Communists' specific proposal of the Thirty-eighth Parallel were presented on a map by General Nam Il this morning during the twenty-second session of the military armistice conference.

Although no tangible progress was made toward a solution to agenda item number two, today's meeting may have uncovered a mutually acceptable area in which further exploratory discussion might be held.

In his concluding statement of the day, Admiral Joy made a formal request that the Communists' concept of a demilitarized zone based on the current battle lines be indicated on a map.

The twenty-third session will be held tomorrow at 11 a. m. [9 p. m. August 12, Eastern daylight time].

WHO World Census Reveals Increase of 826 Million in 50 Years

[Released to the press by the U.N. Department of Public Information July 9]

The world's population has increased by 826,000,000 since the beginning of the present century, according to a statistical study of the World Health Organization. The study shows that the world population has nearly quadrupled in the last three centuries and that two-thirds of this increase has occurred within the last century alone.

The comprehensive WHO study, which appears in the latest issue of WHO's *Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report* under the title "Growth of Population in the World", gives the world population in 1949 as 2,378,000,000, as compared with 1,552,000,000 in 1900.

The author of the article, Dr. S. Swaroop, chief of WHO Statistical Studies section, states that:

In the last 50 years, the world has added more persons than actually were living in 1900 in the whole world excluding Asia, and the rate for the twentieth century shows world population to be increasing as never before.

The daily net addition to the world's population is estimated to be nearly 60,000 at present.

Of the 52 countries listed, only one—the Republic of Ireland—has actually shown a decrease (7 percent) during the period 1900–1949. There, the population went down from 3,200,000 to 3,000,000. The largest percentage increase among all the countries listed was registered in Argentina, where the population rose from 4,800,000 in 1900 to 16,800,000 in 1949. This represents an increase of 251 percent. Argentina is followed by Cuba (231 percent), Colombia (217 percent), and Brazil (191 percent).

On the whole, the American continents have recorded the greatest relative increase during the past 50 years. The WHO study shows that this rise amounted to about 112 percent, the 1949 population being estimated at 320,800,000 as compared with 151,000,000 in 1900.

The rate of increase has been slower in Europe than anywhere else. The population of Europe rose only 36 percent (not including the U. S. S. R.) during the half century under review. Estimated at 288,000,000 in 1900, Europe's population had grown to approximately 392,000,000 by 1949.

What is today the U.S.S.R. had a population in 1900 which was less than half as large as that of the rest of Europe, but in the past 50 years around 74,000,000 have been added and the U.S.S.R. at present has a population of 200,000,000.

The greatest increase in Europe, outside the U.S.S.R., was recorded in Italy. Its population rose during the period in question from 33,400,000 to 46,000,000.

In Oceania the population rose 100 percent and was up to 12,400,000 in 1949, while in Africa the percentage increase was 41 percent. The African population in 1949 was estimated at 197,900,000 as against 140,700,000 in 1900.

Half of the world's total increase has been contributed by Asian countries alone. Although some of the smaller countries, such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, recorded increases of well over 100 percent, the two large countries—China and prepartition India—increased relatively slowly at rates of approximately 30 percent and 49 percent respectively. Yet their contribution to the total world increase is almost one-third, though some of the population estimates are not always reliable.

The WHO study also shows that the world population has nearly quadrupled in the past three centuries, rising from an estimated 545,000,000 in 1650 to approximately 2,378,000,000 in 1949. The most rapid growth has been principally, in the past, among Europeans and their migratory descendants on other continents.

The factors contributing to the increase were presumably the settlement of new lands, scientific and industrial progress, and developments in medical science and technology. But, this study adds, "the latter factors are no doubt at work among the non-European populations. For instance, the

period of accelerated rates in countries such as Egypt, India, Pakistan and Indonesia has occurred much later than in the West."

The report points out in conclusion that before the eighteenth century the force of mortality was, by and large, the major controlling factor in population growth. However, through the extension of the benefits of medical science and public health measures and through other factors mortality is being reduced at varying rates in many parts of the world.

It is therefore necessary increasingly to take into account, apart from mortality, such matters as the age and sex distribution of the population, nuptiality and fecundity, the study points out.

Proper allowance, the study concludes, will also be necessary for the consequences of wars, famines, floods, or other natural calamities, as also for the changes taking place in economic and social conditions, and the extent to which natural resources are likely to be exploited in the context of the existing pressure of population on the soil.

Progress of African Trust Territories Noted

*by Ambassador Francis B. Sayre
U.S. Representative in the Trusteeship Council¹*

ADMINISTRATION OF FRENCH TOGOLAND

My delegation has been happy to note indications of progress in Togoland under French Administration in all fields.

Political Advancement

In the political field, the problem of outstanding importance is the question of the reform of the representative assembly. My delegation was most interested in the statements of the special representative and of the delegate of France with regard to the bill now before the French National Assembly which would extend the powers of the territory's representative assembly. This is a potential development of prime importance to the territory and one which has concerned the Council for some time. The Council has recommended that this body be granted legislative powers. The delegate of France has explained certain difficulties; these, however, would seem to rest largely on matters of terminology, the word "legislative" being reserved in official French terminology to acts of the French Parliament. I feel sure that the Council in this matter is concerned with substance and not with form. What it considers of importance is that the new representative assembly shall in fact be clothed with the right to exercise real legislative powers, whether they are formally so called or not, and that among the questions with which it will be empowered to deal will be political matters.

My delegation has been glad to note the progressive increase in the number of registered voters. . . . It is gratifying to note that in the

recent election of Togoland's representative in the National Assembly, the proportion of those who have in fact exercised their voting rights was as high as 82 percent of the number of registered voters. We hope that an ever-increasing proportion of the adult population will be given voting rights and be made aware of the significance of these.

My delegation was pleased to note the growing role of women in the administrative services. The election of a woman to the Municipal Commission of Lome is another noteworthy indication of the improving position of women in the territory. We feel that every encouragement should be given to this trend and hope that future reports will indicate that women are playing a more important role in the life of the territory.

While we recognize that commendable efforts have been made to provide greater educational facilities for the training of indigenous inhabitants for responsible positions in the administration, we would urge that the Administering Authority intensify these efforts, devoting particular attention to specialized training so that an ever-growing number of Africans may take an increasingly responsible part in the various specialized activities of a modern administration.

Economic Advancement

In the economic field my delegation is glad to note further progress under the Ten Year Development Plan. The emphasis which this plan lays on extending and improving the system of railways, highways, and bridges is, in our opinion, very sound. In this territory, as in most African territories, progress in all fields is retarded by

¹ Excerpts from statement made on July 23 and released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations on the same date.

inadequate communications systems, and we sincerely hope that the administration will succeed in overcoming the many material difficulties and be able to make substantial progress in its communications program.

It is somewhat disappointing that the Administering Authority's efforts to encourage the formation of indigenous cooperatives have met with no success whatsoever. While we recognize that the indigenous provident societies serve some of the same purposes, they would not appear to provide a satisfactory training ground for giving indigenous producers experience in managing their own economic affairs on a modern organized basis. We believe that cooperatives might effectively serve this purpose. We therefore hope that the Administering Authority will intensify its efforts to implement the resolution adopted by the Council at its seventh session recommending the Administering Authority to "encourage the formation of agricultural cooperatives" and to give indigenous inhabitants "real opportunity for responsible participation therein."

Social Advancement

In the social field my delegation was glad to note an extension of medical and health services in the territory. The fact that 20 percent of the regular budget, in addition to considerable allocations from the Ten Year Plan, were devoted to public health is particularly gratifying, and my delegation hopes that it will be possible to push the various construction projects forward rapidly. As in so many other fields of activity in Africa, the most serious shortage is in trained personnel; and in French Togoland, as in other African territories, the only satisfactory long-term solution is in training the inhabitants themselves. The recent decree enabling doctors, pharmacists and African midwives to acquire state diplomas after having passed a special examination and course of study in France, and the opening in 1950 of a full-fledged medical school at Dakar, are forward steps to meet this problem. We hope that the Administering Authority will make such courses and institutions in the field of medicine and health, as also in other fields of advanced training, readily available for Togolandese, not only by providing increased basic educational facilities in the territory, but also by expanding the program of scholarships and other financial assistance to qualified Togolandese.

Educational Advancement

The Administering Authority should be congratulated upon its general accomplishments in the educational field during the last 2 years.

There has been a steady and substantial increase in the number of children attending primary schools. According to the annual report for 1950, the number of students in primary schools rose from 25,385 at the close of 1948 to 33,390 in 1949, and to 40,833 at the end of 1950. It is interesting, too, that in contrast to the situation in many parts of Africa, the number of girls in school is increasing more rapidly than the number of boys.

My delegation was struck by the reply of the special representative to a question of the representative of New Zealand that the two chief obstacles to the further development of primary education facilities were the procurement of materials for the building of schools and the lack of teachers. We hope and trust that the implementation of the Ten Year Development Plan for the territory will not be held up by the first of these difficulties and that it will be possible to make real progress on the substantial school-building projects envisaged under the plan. . . .

As indicated by my questioning of the special representative, my delegation is somewhat concerned in the decrease in the number of students attending secondary schools in the territory. Since the total number of students attending secondary schools is only 835, a decrease of 45 is substantial. It is the hope of my delegation that the report on the territory for next year will explain the apparent decrease if it be in fact merely fortuitous and that if it indicates a real trend, effective steps will be taken to correct it.

. . . Varying and often conflicting opinions are held by educational experts as to the use of indigenous languages in schools. It is of particular interest therefore that the Administering Authority has requested the representative assembly of French Togoland to establish a commission to give further study to a possible program of teaching in the vernacular. Although the experimental introduction of courses in the indigenous languages at Lome College seemed to indicate little interest on the part of students, my delegation feels that the question of instruction in the indigenous languages should not be permitted to drop until clear evidence is forthcoming that the decided majority of the inhabitants prefer that instruction be given in the metropolitan tongue.

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH TOGOLAND¹

MR. PRESIDENT: My delegation has been genuinely impressed by the evidence of progress in various aspects of the political, economic, social and educational development of Togoland under British administration, and it feels that the Administering Authority should be commended on the progress that has been made. While it would

¹ Excerpts from statement made on July 17 and released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the U.N. on the same date.

like on the one hand to call attention to some of these commendable aspects of the territory's development, it would also like to take this occasion to mention certain other aspects which, in its view, give rise to continuing concern and on which the Council might wish to make certain recommendations.

In the political field, the putting into effect of the new constitutional arrangements for the Gold Coast and British Togoland represents an outstanding forward step in political advancement and one for which the Administering Authority should be congratulated. Nevertheless, as certain other delegations have indicated, this overall forward step does pose certain problems regarding the status and advancement of the trust territory itself.

The full participation of Togoland in all phases of Gold Coast progress should be assured. It is not enough to assume that what is advancement for the Gold Coast is advancement for Togoland. The Council will, I am sure, wish to assure itself that the Administering Authority, while using the Gold Coast Government in the discharge of certain of its responsibilities, is not only fully preserving the trusteeship status of Togoland but also particularly concerning itself that, in the formative stage of political development upon which the Gold Coast has just embarked, the voice of Togoland is fully heard and fully heeded.

Another factor which hinders the reaching of a definitive judgment with regard to the new constitutional arrangements is the unsolved problem of the Ewe or Togo unification question. Some inhabitants of the trust territory have, in petitions, protested against the application of the Gold Coast constitution to Togoland on the grounds that it jeopardizes or perhaps conflicts with their aspirations for the unification of the two Togolands in whole or in part. Until further developments have taken place with regard to the unification question, it is impossible to say how far these reservations expressed by certain of the inhabitants of the territory may prove to be justified.

With regard to regional units of government, the Council must withhold its judgment until the report of the Special Commissioner, Sir Sydney Phillipson, and the Administering Authority's decisions based thereon, are published. . . . Unless it can be shown that the inhabitants of the territory prefer some other arrangement, my delegation, in agreement with the delegate of New Zealand, believes careful consideration should be given to the possible desirability of establishing a region under the Gold Coast constitution consisting of Southern Togoland alone.

My delegation was pleased to learn of the creation of the new post of Commissioner of Afri-

canization and the appointment of a qualified African to this post. We trust that he will be given every facility for carrying out his task of ensuring that the maximum number of suitably qualified Africans become available for appointment to the higher grades of the public service. Especially in view of the fact that the trust territory is somewhat less advanced than the Gold Coast, we should like to urge that the Commission on Africanization devote special efforts to promoting the appointment of Togoland to jobs in or directly affecting the territory.

Touching briefly on specific aspects of economic advancement, my delegation believes that the Administering Authority is to be congratulated on the healthy financial status of the Cocoa Marketing Board. . . . My delegation hopes that the Administering Authority will keep constantly in mind the desirability not only of ensuring adequate representation for the people of the trust territory on the new Cocoa Marketing Board, but also of securing the cooperation and support of these people for the policies followed by the Board.

My delegation was impressed by the statement of the special representative that it is the policy of the Administering Authority and of the Gold Coast Government that the people of Togoland will be represented on all boards and committees which affect their interest. It would seem fitting for the Council to endorse this policy.

In the field of social advancement, my delegation has been particularly interested in the information given the Council as to the mass education program in Southern Togoland. . . . We trust that not only will the program continue to be expanded in the South but also that every effort will be made to push its introduction and expansion in the North, where it is perhaps most urgently needed. Mass education must always be a vital factor in social advancement.

My delegation, while appreciating the progress made in the field of health, nevertheless agrees with the view expressed by several delegations that considerable further expansion of facilities and personnel is still needed. We also agree that in such expansion particular attention should be paid to the training of Africans from the trust territory in various aspects of public health work. . . . We also feel a particular concern in the construction of all-weather roads. While this might seem to fall within the field of economic rather than of social concern, nevertheless my delegation would like to emphasize its importance with regard to social development, and to express the hope that the road building and maintenance activities of the Gold Coast Government will be extended on a fully proportionate basis to the trust territory.

President Urges Increased Organizations Appropriations

[Released to the press by the White House August 7]

The President has today sent the following letter to Kenneth McKellar, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate:

DEAR KENNETH: I am gravely concerned about an item of very special significance in H. R. 4740, the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation bill. This item is the appropriation to cover the contributions which we owe this year to the United Nations, the Pan-American Union, and a number of other international organizations in which we hold membership.

Our obligations to these organizations amount to slightly more than thirty million dollars this year. This is a charge, of course, which we are bound to pay as members in good standing.

Yet the House of Representatives, in passing H. R. 4740, cut ten percent from the funds required for this purpose. In addition, the House inserted a proviso—which has the effect of a further cut in funds—requiring that the United States contribution to each organization be no more than precisely one-third of the organization's total budget. These actions by the House, if allowed to stand, would force this Government to default on its obligations to these international agencies.

I want to urge as strongly as I can that the Senate restore the needed funds and eliminate the restrictive proviso added by the House. It is my earnest hope that these vitally important changes will be made in the bill as passed by the Senate and in the final version of the measure which is sent down to me.

We are pledged in this country to support the United Nations and help make it work. This is a pledge which our Government—through the Congress and the Executive Branch alike—has given in the most solemn and binding fashion, with the full support of both major political parties. It is a pledge which the overwhelming majority of our people endorse wholeheartedly—a pledge on which we all depend in great measure for our hopes of peace and security and a decent future for the world.

This is a pledge we have now reaffirmed by the blood and sacrifice and heroic effort of our forces fighting under the United Nations' banner in Korea.

Yet we would violate this pledge—just as surely as if we repudiated it outright—by a failure to pay what we owe for the upkeep of the United Nations and these other organizations.

The General Assembly of the United Nations and the conferences of the other agencies decide their own budgets and assess their membership for contributions to supply the needed funds. We, as a leading member, have a major voice in all decisions both as to total budgets and amounts of individual assessments. Members of the Congress from both parties, and the executive officials who serve on our delegations, have joined in determining and presenting the United States position regarding the budgets of these organizations. And once our position has been considered and a final decision reached within the organizations themselves, we have so far always honored those decisions and paid our full share.

In the United Nations, our assessment is now running a fraction over 38 per cent of total costs. This represents a reduction of about one per cent below our share two years ago—a reduction in line with the United Nations' own policy of gradually cutting down our share to a maximum of 33⅓ per cent. While the charge upon us is still higher than that, we are paying less, on a per capita basis, than several other members.

Our proportion of total expenses for the United Nations will continue to be reduced as time goes on, through cooperative agreement between us and the other members—agreement reached in the proceedings of the organization itself. That is the only way this can be done without breaking the pledges we have given. This is true not only of the United Nations, but also of the other organizations we have joined. We cannot compel reductions in our assessments by imposing arbitrary limits on the payments we can make, or by cutting the funds available to meet our obligations.

What we would accomplish by actions of that sort is a crippling effect on the work of the organizations we have promised to support—work of the greatest importance and value to us. We should keep in mind the vital things these organizations are doing, some of them little known to the general public. Take for example the work of the World

Health Organization and the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau in locating and stamping out epidemics where they occur, before they can spread to the United States or our territories. Surely we must keep this work going. If we do not pay our full share of the expenses of these agencies, so they can continue to do the job, we may eventually be left to do it all ourselves, at far greater cost.

If we fail to pay the United Nations and these other agencies the full amounts we owe, we will jeopardize our leadership, our moral standing, our right to a strong voice in the conduct of their affairs. And that kind of failure on our part will jeopardize the very existence of these organizations and all their work for peace and progress in the world.

In the United Nations and its specialized agencies, no major power has yet failed to pay its full contribution as assessed, save only China, beset as we all know by very special problems. No other member of the Security Council has failed to make its contribution, year by year. I cannot conceive that the Members of the House of Representatives meant us to fail. I cannot conceive that they wanted to take the risk of ruining these organizations and defeating their objectives merely in order to save three million dollars.

If by some chance, that is what any Member of the Congress does intend, it would be far better—and far more direct and honest—if he were to offer legislation which would withdraw this country from its membership in the United Nations, the Pan-American Union, the World Health Organization, and the rest.

But I am quite sure this was not the intention of the Members of the House who voted for these amendments. I am sure we all want the United States to continue to work actively in these organizations. After all, this country has a tremendous stake in their success and continued growth. The sum of thirty million dollars for this year is not a heavy charge upon us. It is only one-twentieth of one per cent of the appropriations for our armed forces. And no amount of military strength, no matter how much we build up our armed forces, can give us the hope for the future that is wrapped up in our work for peaceful cooperation among the nations of this hemisphere and all the world.

When the facts in this case are fully appreciated and understood, I am confident that the Congress will provide the full amount we owe these organizations and will steer clear of any rigid limitation on our share of their expenses. If your Committee desires any further information on this subject, I am sure that Secretary Acheson and Ambassador Austin will be glad to supply it right away.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Budget for International Children's Fund Requested

[Released to the press by the White House August 9]

The President on August 9 sent identical letters to Alben W. Barkley, Vice President of the United States, and Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as follows:

I am writing to ask that the Congress authorize a contribution of twelve million dollars by the United States to the International Children's Emergency Fund. This sum would be authorized for the current fiscal year.

The General Assembly of the United Nations, on December 1, 1950, extended the operations of the Children's Fund for a period of three years. Since the authorization to make financial contributions to the Fund expired last June 30, we can now make no further contribution without this new authority from the Congress.

The United States has a long tradition of participation in, and financial support for, international children's welfare work. Nothing is more consistent with our basic interests or more representative of our humanitarian ideals.

The Children's Fund has done a most constructive job over the last four years. In Europe, it has helped more than fifteen million children. The main work of the Fund has now shifted from Europe to the underdeveloped areas of Asia and Latin America. Here the Fund will bring supplies and services to help meet urgent needs of children and to strengthen the permanent child welfare programs of the countries themselves.

I know that the Congress is aware of the many past accomplishments of the Children's Fund. I am confident that the people of this country want to continue to support the great work the Fund is doing. There is real need to carry on this work. Millions of children will be helped.

I have asked the Secretary of State to prepare draft legislation to carry out this recommendation. It is my hope that the Congress will find it possible to give early consideration to this measure.

Legislation

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: Annex Protocol of Terms of Accession and Annex Schedules of Tariff Concessions. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2100. Pub. 3925. 954 pp. \$4.

Dated at Annecy Oct. 10, 1949; opened for signature at Lake Success: Oct. 10 to Nov. 30, 1949, by present Contracting Parties; Oct. 10, 1949, to Apr. 30, 1950, by Acceding Governments.

Senator McCarthy Makes Further Allegations Against Loyalty of Employees of the Department

STATEMENT BY CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY

[Released to the press August 9]

The Department of State today made public the following statement by Deputy Under Secretary Carlisle H. Humelsine in connection with Senator McCarthy's disclosure of a list of names of persons whose cases he previously alleged were pending before the Department's Loyalty Board:

The previous record of Senator McCarthy's attacks has prepared the Department for his action in disclosing the names of persons he has previously incorrectly lumped together as "cases pending before the State Department's Loyalty Board."

In my letter to Senator McCarthy of July 25,¹ and again in my letter of August 7, I pointed out that the 29 individuals whom he named in his letter of July 23 have all been cited by the Senator in previous lists. As in the case of Senator McCarthy's other lists, this one also includes the names of persons who are not employees of the Department of State, employees who have been cleared by the Department's Loyalty Security Board as well as individuals in process through the loyalty program. Two persons named by Senator McCarthy in his letter of July 23 are not employees of the Department and, in fact, one of these never has been in the Department's employ. Fourteen others named are persons who have been cleared by the Department's Loyalty Security Board, and whose cases are not now pending before that Board. Further, these 14 cases were cleared by the Department's Loyalty Security Board under the new, revised, stricter loyalty standards set out in Executive Order 10241. Thirteen others are cases still in process through the Department's Loyalty Program.

As I previously noted, Senator McCarthy's "indiscriminate lumping together of names and the threat to make them public is tantamount to holding hostage the reputation and rights of those employees who have been or may be cleared of the allegations against them." I am at a loss to under-

stand the motives of a man in Senator McCarthy's position of responsibility who deliberately violates the fundamental tenet of freedom from intimidation—always one of the prime strengths of this great Republic. Yet, Senator McCarthy has chosen to employ his position of responsibility in this indefensible way.

I can only conclude that the callous disclosure of the names of these individuals is a further attempt to make the Department divulge information which it is precluded from furnishing under the President's Directive of March 13, 1948. As I have stated before, the disclosure of such information would be prejudicial both to these people as individuals and to the Government's ability to conduct a sound, just, and honorable loyalty security program.

As an American, I deeply deplore the smear tactics used in making this misleading list of names public. I can only hope that the men and women who have been or may be cleared realize that they have become the victims of a bitter attack not subscribed to by responsible citizens. The onus for this action rests upon Senator McCarthy alone.

REVIEW OF FORMER CHARGES

[Released to the press August 9]

On February 9, 1950, Senator McCarthy was making a speech before a Women's Republican Club at Wheeling, W. Va. While he was making the speech, he said:

I have here in my hand a list of 205 . . . a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Department.

On February 10, 1950, in an interview over a radio station in Salt Lake City, McCarthy stated:

Last night I discussed the Communists in the State Department. I stated that I had the names of 57 card-carrying members of the Communist Party.

He also made a speech on February 11, 1950, at Reno, Nevada. The *Nevada State Journal* described it as follows:

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 6, p. 233.

AUGUST 7, 1951

Senator McCarthy who had first typed a total of 205 employees of the State Department who could be considered disloyal to the United States and pro-Communists scratched out that number and mentioned only "57 card-carrying members," whom Acheson should know as well as Members of Congress.

When he got on the floor of the Senate on February 20, Senator McCarthy made a speech in which he claimed that he would back up the charges which he had made against the State Department. In this speech the 205 shrunk to 81. They were not still working in shaping policy in the State Department. Some of the people he mentioned worked in the State Department; some of them used to work in the State Department; some of them had never worked in the State Department.

Then there was another throw of the dice in this game. The number has shrunk to 29. They are not "card-carrying Communists" but people Senator McCarthy says have been formally charged by the State Department, but even this is not correct. The last throw produced only 26.

Since his now famous 29 hostage letter to the Department, Senator McCarthy says two on the list have resigned and one has been cleared. Wrong again. There have been no resignations since his letter, and the man he mentioned as being cleared was cleared by the Department's Board well before the receipt of the hostage letter. All of these were taken from the same old list and an idea of authenticity can be gained by the fact that Ambassador Jessup, strongly endorsed by General Eisenhower, is still on the list. The last time that Senator McCarthy made his charges against Ambassador Jessup, General Eisenhower wrote him a letter which reads as follows:

MY DEAR JESSUP: I am writing to tell you how much your university deploras the association of your name with the current loyalty investigation in the United States Senate.

Your long and distinguished record as a scholar and a public servant has won for you the respect of your colleagues and of the American people as well. No one who has known you can for a moment question the depth or sincerity of your devotion to the principles of Americanism. Your university associates and I are confident that any impression to the contrary will be quickly dispelled as the facts become known.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PROCEDURE APPLIED IN OPERATING DEPARTMENT'S LOYALTY PROGRAM

*Letter From Deputy Under Secretary
Humelsine to Senator McCarthy*

[Released to the press August 7]

The Department of State released today a letter from Deputy Under Secretary Carlisle H. Humelsine to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. The text follows:

August 20, 1951

MY DEAR SENATOR MCCARTHY: I refer to your most recent letter to the Secretary in regard to certain aspects of the President's Loyalty Program, the loyalty program of the Department of State, and my letter to you of July 25.¹

In spite of the obvious bias with which your questions are phrased, the following information will give you facts upon which to correct your misinformation and a proper understanding of the matters to which you refer.

1. It is clear that you have chosen to predicate your latest letter on the statement contained in my July 25 letter to you that "In the more than four years of operation under this procedure (procedures of the President's Loyalty Program), the Loyalty Review Board has never reversed the Department's adjudication of a case." I call your attention to Regulation 14 of the Loyalty Review Board Regulations and Directives (adopted December 17, 1947 and revised March 1, 1950) which provides as follows:

The Board, or an Executive Committee of the Board, shall, as deemed necessary from time to time, cause post-audits to be made of the files on loyalty cases decided by the employing Department or Agency, or by a Regional Loyalty Board.

The Board, or an Executive Committee of the Board, or a duly constituted panel of the Board, shall have the right, in its discretion, to call up for review any determination or decision made by any Department or Agency Loyalty Board or Regional Loyalty Board, or by any head of an employing Department or Agency, even though no appeal has been taken. Any such review shall be made by a panel of the Board, and the panel, whether or not a hearing has been held in the case, may affirm the determination or decision, or remand the case with appropriate instructions to the Agency or Regional Loyalty Board concerned for hearing or for such further action or procedure as the panel may determine. In exceptional cases, if in the judgment of the panel public interest requires it the panel may hold a new hearing in the case and after such hearing, affirm or reverse the determination or decision. (underscoring supplied)

Regulation 14, as you must be able to see, explicitly confirms my statement, and I say categorically that it is *not* true that the Loyalty Review Board has no power to reverse cases which the Department of State's Loyalty Security Board has cleared. It is true—and the Department has never contended otherwise—that the Loyalty Review Board can and has remanded cases to the Department for rehearing. This is perfectly proper and is completely apart from the question of the Loyalty Review Board's authority to reverse the State Department's Board's decisions.

2. As I pointed out to you in my letter of July 25, the Department of State is operating under a loyalty program laid down by Executive Order 9835, as amended by Executive Order 10241. These executive orders, which anyone interested in our national security safeguards should feel duty-bound to study, describes a loyalty system which

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 6, 1951, p. 233.

even the most critical should endorse. This system assures (1) maximum protection for the Government and (2) due regard for the rights of the individual. Furthermore, the Department of State operating under the authority of the so-called McCarran Security Rider and Public Law 733 carries out a total security program. As I have told you before, in conducting its loyalty and security program, the Department has uncovered some employees who did not meet its high standards and these employees have been separated.

I again call your attention to the fact that the Department of State's Loyalty Security Board is comprised of men of exceptionally high qualifications and unquestioned loyalty.

3. As I also pointed out to you in my letter of July 25, I am precluded from furnishing certain loyalty and security information which you seem determined to have me supply regardless of the President's Directive of March 13, 1948 to the contrary. Let me state once more that the President's Directive of March 13, 1948 precludes me from furnishing any reports, records, or files relative to the loyalty of employees. Disclosure of such information would be prejudicial both to these people as individuals and to the Government's ability to conduct a sound, just, and honorable loyalty security program.

While I have sought to provide this information as clearly and unequivocally as possible, I realize that any statement made by me or any other official of the Department can be intentionally misconstrued. Yet it is far better in my judgment to state the truth and risk its distortion than to permit the instigation or perpetuation of groundless suspicion and distrust.

We do not defend by lies, as you claim, nor do we so accuse. Either course stands in contradiction to the fundamental principles of American morals and ethics.

New Committee Formed on U.S. Information Program

[Released to the press August 6]

The Department of State announced on August 6 the formation and first meeting of a new Press and Publications Advisory Committee to the United States Information Program.

The group, headed by Ben Hibbs, editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, includes the following:

Edwin S. Friendly, vice president, *New York World Telegram and Sun*

Will Burtin, designing consultant (formerly with *Fortune Magazine*)

A. L. Cole, manager, *Readers' Digest*

Hamilton Owens, editor-in-chief, *Baltimore Sun Papers*

Alexander F. Jones, executive director, *Syracuse Herald Tribune*

Roy E. Stryker, director, Pittsburgh University Photographic Library

Milton A. Caniff, cartoonist, *Chicago Sun Syndicate*

Charles Bruce Gould, editor, *Ladies' Home Journal*

Arthur H. Motley, publisher, *Parade Publications, Inc.*

T. S. Repplier, president, Advertising Council Inc. of America

According to Mr. Hibbs, the new committee will have the following specific purpose:

To review, from time to time, the range of activities of the International Press and Publications Division and related overseas activities—the distribution of features and photographs to foreign publications, publication of original magazines, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., photo displays and posters, filmstrips, institutional advertising—and recommend shifts of emphasis, new techniques, and modifications of existing materials. The committee will suggest additional uses of the existing materials and skills of American private industry and information professions in the program and assist in rallying these private resources to make additional types of materials available to the program.

This committee, and others dealing with labor, business, public relations, radio, and motion pictures, is part of the United States Advisory Commission on Information, designed to bring to the Information Program the experience and knowledge of the best American business, industrial, and labor specialists and leaders. The Advisory Commission is headed by Erwin Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, and former president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Other members of the Commission are Justin Miller, chairman of the board of National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; Prof. Mark May, director of the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University; Philip Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company; and Mr. Hibbs.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Foreign Service Policy Committee Terminated

On July 17, the Department of State announced the termination of the Foreign Service Policy Committee (FSPC).

The Department will continue to rely upon effective working level coordination to bring to light all relevant points of view with regard to matters being discussed in the Staff Board of the Foreign Service or the Board of the Foreign Service. Offices in the Department responsible for preparing papers for STB or BFS will assure that they have effectively determined the points of view of all interested offices.

A summary and discussion of these points of view, together with a draft paper reconciling all divergencies of opinion which are considered appropriate by the drafting office, should be forwarded to the office of the Deputy Under Secretary for administration before being submitted to the Staff Board or the Board of the Foreign Service.

The United States in the United Nations

[August 10-16, 1951]

General Assembly

"Additional Measures To Be Employed To Meet The Aggression in Korea"—The United Nations Secretariat has received additional communications from the Member Governments of Chile, Iceland, Iraq, Lebanon, and the Philippines, and the non-Member Government of Japan advising that they were complying fully with the embargo resolution against the Communist aggressors in Korea. A total of 61 replies have been received to date—48 from Member States and 13 from non-Member States.

Collective Measures Committee (Cmc)—The Secretary-General has received 25 replies to date from Member Governments with regard to implementation of paragraph 8 of the "Uniting for Peace" resolution. In addition to those previously mentioned, affirmative replies were received from Denmark, Haiti, Liberia, Turkey, and the Union of South Africa, either indicating the extent of their present contributions to United Nations forces, or the possibility of future participation in this collective security measure.

The Committee of Twelve (AEC-CCA)—At its meeting on August 10, Frank C. Nash (U.S.) introduced a U.S. draft resolution stating:

... RECOGNIZING that comprehensive and coordinated plans for the international control of all armaments and armed forces, including atomic energy, should be developed by the United Nations,

BELIEVING that such comprehensive and coordinated plans of control should make possible with appropriate safeguards the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armaments and armed forces, including internal security and police forces, and the effective international control of atomic energy to ensure its use for peaceful purposes only.

RECALLING that a plan has been developed in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and approved by the General Assembly, for the international control of atomic energy, which would make effective the prohibition of atomic weapons, and that much useful planning work has been accomplished in the Commission for Conventional Armaments. . . .

Recommendations to the General Assembly

"1. That it establish a new commission, to be known as the Commission for the control of Armaments and Armed Forces, which should be under and report to the Security Council, in order to carry forward the tasks presently assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments;

2. That the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments should be dissolved by appropriate action upon the establishment of the new Commission.

Mr. Nash stated that the resolution did not endeavor to spell out the proposed commission's terms as the United States Government felt that this should be left for the "full and free" consideration of the General Assembly. The representatives of Canada, China, Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom expressed support for the resolution. However, as the representatives of Brazil, India, and Yugoslavia advised they were still awaiting final instructions, voting on the resolution was postponed until the following meeting. The U.S.S.R. member made no comments.

Palestine—The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has invited the Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Israel "to discuss with the Commission solutions to the problems outstanding between Israel and the Arab states." The conference will be held in Paris, beginning September 10, 1951, and the Commission plans to submit a report of the results to the next regular session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc)

Among the important events that took place during the past 2 weeks of the thirteenth session are the following:

Plenary—The Council completed debate on the item, World Economic Situation, and adopted 14-0-3 (Soviet bloc) the resolution proposed by the Philippines and amended by Pakistan and the United States, which

(1) *Urges* Member Governments to continue exerting efforts to bring about adequate production and equitable international distribution of capital goods, essential consumers' goods and raw materials, regulate at equitable levels and relationships the prices of such goods moving in international trade and combat inflation;

(2) *Recommends* To the industrialized countries that, in the light of the over-riding needs of defense, they make every possible effort to insure that supply difficulties do not interfere with the development plans of the under-developed countries;

The Council also completed discussion on economic conditions in the Middle East and in Africa and approved (14-0-4) a Swedish resolution requesting the Secretary-General to continue making

economic reports on Africa a part of the Annual World Economic Survey. During the debate Mr. Lubin (U.S.) observed that the Soviets showed irritation that the Middle Eastern peoples are determined to remain free and not be dominated by the U.S.S.R. He said,

Fortunately, the people of the Middle East know too much about the millions who are today suffering and rotting in Soviet slave labor camps and the slave labor camps of some of the so-called people's democracies. Fortunately, the Middle East peoples know only too well of the hundreds of thousands of people who in recent months have been dragged from their homes in Hungary, in Prague and in other parts of the so-called people's democracies, separated from their families and friends and shipped, frequently with but an armful of their personal belongings, to faraway places. And why? Merely because they happen to think differently from the totalitarian dictators who rule them.

Despite the Soviet smoke screen designed to deceive the people of the free world into believing that the Kremlin is interested in world peace and in spite of their propaganda traps, the actions of the U.S.S.R. representative at our meeting yesterday make crystal clear their real intentions, not only as to Africa and the Middle East, but also as to the rest of the free world.

He stressed that the traditional American concern for the welfare of Middle Eastern peoples, as well as free world security considerations, underlie the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East. Mr. Lubin recalled that United States educational and philanthropic groups for over more than a century have financed universities, hospitals, agricultural testing stations, and medical assistance in both urban and rural districts throughout the region, and noted that such private efforts are accelerating. Sympathetic understanding of the region's economic problems gained from that experience has influenced formulation of U.S. Government programs for economic aid. Direct and indirect U.S. economic aid to the Middle East in the last fiscal year was primarily devoted to agriculture, transport, housing, telecommunications, and port and industrial development, such as much needed fertilizer industries. For the current fiscal year, Mr. Lubin stated that President Truman has asked for 536 million dollars to help provide Middle East security and economic development.

Debate is in process on the item, "Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries" and consideration is being given to the report and recommendations of the Economic Committee which met a week prior to the Council.

The Social Committee

UNICEF—The committee noted with satisfaction by a vote of 14-1-2, the report of the International Children's Emergency Fund.

Draft Convention on Freedom of Information—The committee rejected by a vote of 10(US)-7-0 (Pakistan absent) the joint resolution of France, India, and Mexico requesting the Secretary-General to convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to complete the draft convention and open it for signature.

Mr. Kotschnig (U.S.) stated that the present draft is entirely unacceptable and that the proposed conference of plenipotentiaries would have no basis of agreement on principles to work on. Stressing that freedom of information is basic to all freedoms, he pointed out that article 2 of the draft not only would permit highly objectionable restrictions but even constitutes an open invitation to the addition of further limitations on freedom of information. He stated that the United States is unalterably opposed to any attempt to legitimize such limitations. He noted that the present formulation of the draft makes it almost certain that certain provisions would be abused by governments so inclined and that some provisions would lead straight to censorship or to penalties on purely political grounds, no matter how they were worded. He explained that the U.S. Bill of Rights prohibits Government infringement of press freedom in the United States, and continued "we do not want to see any peoples subjected to such limitations. We have long since learned that our freedom is strengthened to the extent that the freedom of others is protected."

In answering charges made by the representative of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Kotschnig declared that the representative had gone beyond the bounds of decency in "deliberate insults" hurled against the U.S. Government. He declared that it was not the United States which resorted to political murders but countries of Eastern Europe where political leaders were such "bad insurance risks" that they found "espionage" in the normal reporting of an American correspondent. He argued that the conception of freedom of information in Eastern Europe was such that now, apart from one or two foreign correspondents in the U.S.S.R. and Poland, there were none at all in other "popular democracies." He spoke at length on the case of the Associated Press reporter, William N. Oatis, who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by a Communist court in Prague over a month ago on charges of espionage. Expressing surprise that the Council had remained silent in face of so flagrant a violation of freedom of information as that of the Oatis condemnation which had deeply moved the free world, Mr. Kotschnig introduced a U.S. draft resolution, which, *inter alia*,

Views with extreme concern all governmental action aimed at the systematic exclusion of bona fide correspondents, the imposition of arbitrary personal restraints and the infliction of punishments upon such correspondents solely because of their attempts faithfully to perform their duties in gathering and transmitting news. Urges strongly that personal restraints be removed and sentences imposing arbitrary punishments be revoked. Appeals to governments to do all within their power to safeguard the right of correspondents freely and faithfully to gather and transmit news.

The resolution was adopted 13-3 (Soviet bloc)-0; China and Pakistan were absent. However, China had previously noted its support for the resolution.

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